The World

VOL. V.--NO. 1504. NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

Some Improvement in Secretary Seward's Condition.

THE ASSASSINS STILL AT LARGE.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for their Arrest.

DESCRIPTION OF BOOTH AND SURRATT.

The Arrangements for President Lincoln's Funeral.

Announcements by the Heads of Departments.

Foreign Sympathy with the Nation in its Grief.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

Rage of our Soldiers at the Announcement of the President's Murder.

MEETING OF REBEL PRISONERS.

"Soldiers Applaud no Assassins."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Gen. Lee Shuts himself up and Refuses to hear the Details of the Terrible Story.

Further Particulars of the Dreadful Deed,

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 17.

It is hereby ordered that in honor of the memory of our late illustrious chief magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

General Order No. 66.

The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the armies of the United States the untimely and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16.

The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War to announce to the armies of the United States that at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin. The armies of the United States will share with their fellow-citizens the feelings of grief and horror inspired by the most atrocious murder of their great and beloved President, and commander-in-chief; with profound sorrow will mourn his death as a national calamity. The headquarters of every department, post, station, fort, and arsenal will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and appropriate funeral honors will be paid by every army, and in every department, and at every military post, and at the Military Academy at West Point, to the memory of the late illustrious chief magistrate of the nation, and commander-in-chief of its armies. Lieutenant-General Grant will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of every military division, department, army post, station, fort and arsenal, and at the military academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at ten o'clock A. M., and the order read to them; after which all labor and operations for the day will cease and be suspended as far as practicable in a state of war. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day, thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and the setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-six guns. The officers of the armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of their commands and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16.

Lieutenant General Grant, United States Army, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: You will please announce by general order, to the armies of the United States, that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

General Orders, No. 7.

It is hereby announced to the armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President and entered upon the duties of that office.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 11.

Special Order.

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut and Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick have been designated to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the navy and marine corps for attending, on Wednesday next, the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17.

Special Order.

Officers of the navy and marine corps will assemble at the Navy Department in uniform at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday next, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17.

Special Order.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States. Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the navy-yards and navy-stations, and upon the vessels of the United States. The flags of all vessels and navy-yards and stations and marine barracks, will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron, and the commandants of each of the navy-yards and stations.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17.

To Deputy-Postmasters:

Business in all the postoffices of the United States will be suspended, and the offices closed, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, during the funeral solemnities of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

(Signed) W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CONDITION.

A Slight Improvement—The Secretary Informed of Mr. Lincoln's Murder.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The deep interest felt in Secretary Seward has thronged his residence with visitors, among them the ministers of the cabinet, foreign ministers, and a large number of others.

He was informed yesterday for the first time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the attempted assassination of himself and of the assistant-secretary, and to some extent of the condition in which the latter lay. Mr. Seward, though moved with the most intense sorrow and horror at the recital of the awful facts, nevertheless bore it with considerable firmness and composure, his strength having so far returned as to enable him to undergo the trying ordeal.

Great Hopes for the Recovery of Frederick Seward.

The following is a private dispatch received by Colonel E. S. Sanford this morning from C. A. Seward, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 7 o'clock A. M.

E. S. Sanford, Esq.:

I have great hopes of Fred. this evening. He has recognized me with voice and eye. The medical testimony is concurrent as to the favorableness of the change in his condition.

Will send you word later as to the secretary.

C. A. SEWARD.

Secretary Seward Improving.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

E. S. Sanford:

We think that the secretary is gradually improving. His arm has been rebandaged, and he appears to feel easier.

C. A. SEWARD.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Flight of the Assassins—Pursuers Close Upon their Track—Strange Stories about Booth's Acquaintance with the Use of the Pistol—How the Murder was Committed—No Doubt that the Shot was Fired without Seeing the President.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

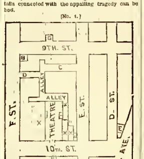
WASHINGTON, April 17—3:40 P. M.

The most exciting rumors prevail respecting the route, whereabouts, and supposed arrest of the assassins. All the evidence received appears to show that both parties made through the lower counties of Maryland, and have escaped across the Potomac via Port Tobacco. I have ascertained with certainty that the military authorities here have pursuers close upon their track. Not the slightest heed need be given to the sensational statements respecting the murder of the President. The account which I telegraphed you last night is confirmed in every particular. Booth was one of the best pistol shots in the country, a practiced athlete, and a young man of remarkable nerve in every emergency. Only a few days before his arrival in this city, he had made a splendid throwing shot in Boston, firing between his legs and hitting the target so exactly in the center that, I am told, the proprietors of the gallery preserved it as a memento. While conversing in a Cincinnati bar-room, a few months ago, with a colonel of artillery, Booth was challenged by the latter to hit his hand at fifty paces, the colonel placing his hand against the door. Drawing a Derringer and pacing the prescribed distance, the young actor turned and fired at sight, putting his ball through the door between the second and third fingers of the colonel's hand. Considering these facts and examining the locality of the assassination, it is not difficult to perceive how easily the assassin accomplished his purpose, even though he fired through a door. Glancing at Mr. Lincoln through the open door on his left, and withdrawing suddenly behind the closed door on his right, he still retained the spectrum of the President's form with sufficient distinctness to warrant a perfect aim. The contrariety of the shot was due to the fact of Major Rathbone's opposition when the murderer first entered the box. If the latter intended to shoot the President then and there he was prevented by that opposition. If credence is given to the almost innumerable stories afloat affecting Booth's character and proclivities, one may believe him to be the most deliberate as well as desperate of ruffians. This is not at all true. He was a young man of scarcely twenty-six years, of naturally romantic and chivalrous disposition, without the taint of a serious quarrel about him. He had many friends, and a very large acquaintance among all classes. So far as I can learn, he was a secessionist in feeling, but guarded in his political expressions always. To a friend, after the capture of Richmond, he said, on the night of the illumination: "For my part, I can't see why there should be such great rejoicing over the simple capture of Richmond. What I want—and I am as good a Union man as any one—is peace." Booth has frequently been absent from the city during the past two months. He is reported to have been seen conversing with George Sanders and others, in Canada, after the peace conference at Niagara Falls. Another statement is that he had received frequent letters from all parts of Maryland, and from the South by flag of truce. If a conspiracy existed, Booth probably entered it, and became a chief in it, chiefly to satisfy a morbid desire he had to immortalize himself. I am told that he remarked to an acquaintance, a railroad conductor on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, who inquired of him, about three weeks ago, why he did not resume his profession, that he had quit the stage, and that "his only desire now was to do something which the world would remember for all time."

DIAGRAMS OF THE SCENE.

We present below a series of diagrams, from which a comprehensive understanding of the minute details connected with the appalling tragedy can be had.

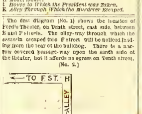
[No. 1.]



A Public School.
B Herndon House.
C Only Vacant Lot Communicating with the Alley.
D Only Alley Outlet to F street.
E Bank.
X Restaurants.
G Newspaper Office.
H Model House.
I House to Which the President was Taken.
K Alley Through Which the Murderer Escaped.

The first diagram (No. 1) shows the location of Ford's Theater, on Tenth street, east side, between E and F streets. The alley-way through which the assassin escaped into F street will be noticed leading from the rear of the building. There is a narrow covered passage-way upon the south side of the theater, but it affords no egress on Tenth street.

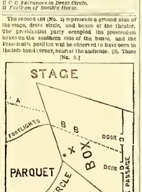
[No. 2.]



A Miss Laura Keene's position.
D Movable Partition Wall, not in place on Friday night.
P Position of the President.
X Flats.
B Dark Passage-way—Position of Sentry.
E Exit, or Stage Door.
M M Entrance to Box.
U C C Entrances to Dress Circle.
H Position of Booth's Horse.

The second cut (No. 2) represents a ground plan of the stage, dress circle, and boxes of the theater. The presidential party occupied the proscenium boxes on the southern side of the house, and the President's position will be observed to have been in the left-hand corner, nearest the audience. (3). These

[No. 3.]



X President's Position.
A Course of the Assassin after the Murder.
B B Movable Partition, not in use on the night of Assassination.
D Door through which the Assassin looked in taking aim.
C Closed Door through which Pistol Ball was fired.

boxes (as is shown in figure 3) are ordinarily divided by a partition composed of a series of folding-doors, but on the late sad occasion this partition was removed, so as to throw the two apartments into one, measuring about ten feet in length by six in width. The only approach to the double box is by the only aisle of the dress circle, following which the visitor arrives at a door leading into a dark, narrow passage. From this narrow passage, the doors D O open into the divisions of the box, the floor of which is several inches lower than the level of the passage. At the closed door which connects the dress circle aisle with the dark hall the assassin encountered the sentinel, whom he succeeded in putting by announcing that he was a senator and had been sent for by the President. This door he barred upon the inside before opening the first of the box doors (D). On entering the box he encountered Major Rathbone, who evidently sat a few feet behind the President, while Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris were located farther toward the stage, about on a line with the second of the doors. The assassin is supposed to have fired the fatal shot through the panel of the second door, which was closed, after taking his aim through the open portal. In ordinary course, a ball sent at such an angle, would have pierced the right side of the victim's head, but it appears that Mr. Lincoln turned his head suddenly in the direction of the audience at the instant when the pistol was fired, and so received the missile just back of his left ear. Booth darted through the box between the President and Mrs. Lincoln and sprang upon the stage, a distance of about eight or nine feet below the box floor. The direction of his flight is marked in the drawings by dotted lines. At the "tormentor," on the opposite side, he encountered Miss Laura Keene, and before gaining the center door leading from the rear of the house into the alley, he met two or three other persons. His horse was ready for him a few yards up the alley. By going down F street and turning into Pennsylvania avenue, near the Treasury buildings, the fugitive could have arrived at Secretary Seward's residence within five minutes, had he chosen to do so.

A Full and Graphic Account—Booth's Movements during Friday—The Scene in the President's Box—The Fatal Shot and the Escape—Deliberation of the Assassin—The Work at the Residence of Secretary Seward—Scenes Around the Death-bed of the President—The Most Intelligent Description of the Affair yet Published.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Some very deliberate, but not at all extraordinary, movements were made by a handsome and extremely well-dressed young man in the city of Washington last Friday. At about 11½ o'clock A. M., this person, whose name is J. Wilkes Booth, by profession an actor, and recently engaged in oil speculations, sauntered into Ford's Theater, on Tenth, between E and F streets, and exchanged greetings with the man at the box-office. In the conversation which ensued, the ticket agent informed Booth that a box was taken for Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, who were expected to visit the theater, and contribute to the benefit of Miss Laura Keene and, satisfy the curiosity of a large audience. Mr. Booth went away with a jest, and a lightly-spoken "Good afternoon." Strolling down to Pumphreys' stable, on C street, in the rear of the National Hotel, he engaged a saddle horse, a high-strung, fast, beautiful bay mare, telling Mr. Pumphreys that he should call for her in the middle of the afternoon.

VISITS MR. JOHNSON.

From here he went to the Kirkwood Hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, where, calling for a card and a sheet of note-paper, he sat down and wrote upon the first as follows:

For Mr. Andrew Johnson:

I don't wish to disturb you; are you at home?

J. W. BOOTH.

To this message, which was sent up by the obliging clerk, Mr. Johnson responded that he was very busily engaged. Mr. Booth smiled, and, turning to his sheet of note-paper, wrote on it, the fact, if fact it is, that he had been disappointed in not obtaining an examination of the Vice-President's apartment and a knowledge of the Vice-President's [illegible] whereabouts the ensuing evening in no way affected his composure. The note, the contents of which are unknown, was signed and sealed within a few moments. Booth arose, bowed to an acquaintance, and passed into the street. His elegant person was seen on the avenue a few minutes, and was withdrawn into the Metropolitan Hotel.

HE VISITS HIS STABLE.

At 4 P. M. he again appeared at Pumphreys' livery stable, mounted the mare he had engaged, rode leisurely up F street, turned into an alley between Ninth and Tenth streets, and thence into an alley leading to the rear of Ford's Theater, which fronts on Tenth street, between E and F streets. Here he alighted and deposited the mare in a small stable off the alley, which he had hired some time before for the accommodation of a saddle-horse which he had recently sold. Mr. Booth soon afterward retired from the stable, and is supposed to have refreshed himself at a neighboring bar-room.

THE SCENE AT THE THEATER.

At 8 o'clock the same evening, President Lincoln and Speaker Colfax sat together in a private room at the White House, pleasantly conversing. General Grant, with whom the President had engaged to attend Ford's Theater that evening, had left with his wife for Burlington, New Jersey, in the 6 o'clock train. After this departure Mr. Lincoln rather reluctantly determined to keep his part of the engagement, rather than to disappoint his friends and the audience. Mrs. Lincoln, entering the room and turning to Mr. Colfax, said, in a half laughing, half serious way, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, are you going to the theater with me or not?" "I suppose I shall have to go, Colfax," said the President, and the Speaker took his leave, in company with Major Rathbone, of the Provost-Marshal General's office, who escorted Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln reached Ford's Theater at twenty minutes before 9 o'clock.

The house was filled in every part with a large and brilliantly attired audience. As the presidential party ascended the stairs, and passed behind the dress circle to the entrance of the private box reserved for them, the whole assemblage, having in mind the recent Union victories, arose, cheered, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and manifesting every other accustomed sign of enthusiasm. The President, last to enter the box, turned before doing so, and bowed a courteous acknowledgment of his reception. At the moment of the President's arrival, Mr. Hawks, one of the actors, performing the well-known part of *Dundreary*, had exclaimed: "This reminds me of a story, as Mr. Lincoln says." The audience forced him, after the interruption, to tell the story over again. It evidently pleased Mr. Lincoln, who turned laughingly to his wife and made a remark which was not overheard.

THE BOX.

The box in which the President sat consisted of two boxes turned into one, the middle partition being removed, as on all occasions when a state party visit the theater. The box was on a level with the dress circle, about twelve feet above the stage. There were two entrances—the door nearest to the wall having been closed and locked; the door nearest the balustrades of the dress circle, and at right angles with it, being open and left open after the visitors had entered. The interior was carpeted, lined with crimson paper, and furnished with a sofa covered with crimson velvet, three arm chairs similarly covered, and six cane-bottomed chairs. Festoons of flags hung before the front of the box against a background of lace.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARTY.

President Lincoln took one of the arm-chairs and seated himself in the front of the box, in the angle nearest the audience, where, partially screened from observation, he had the best view of what was transpiring on the stage. Mrs. Lincoln sat next him, and Miss Harris in the opposite angle nearest the stage. Major Rathbone sat just behind Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris. These four were the only persons in the box.

THE PLAY.

The play proceeded, although "Our American Cousin," without Mr. Sothern, has, since that gentleman's departure from this country, been justly esteemed a very dull affair. The audience at Ford's, including Mrs. Lincoln, seemed to enjoy it very much. The worthy wife of the President leaned forward, her hand upon her husband's knee, watching every scene in the drama with amused attention. Even across the President's face at intervals swept a smile, robbing it of its habitual sadness.

THE ASSASSIN'S PRELIMINARIES TO FLIGHT.

About the beginning of the second act, the mare, standing in the stable in rear of the theater, was disturbed in the midst of her meal by the entrance of the young man who had quitted her in the afternoon. It is presumed that she was saddled and bridled with exquisite care.

BOOTH ENTERS THE THEATER.

Having completed these preparations, Mr. Booth entered the theater by the stage door; summoned one of the scene shifters, Mr. John Spangler, emerged through the same door with that individual, leaving the door open, and left the mare in his hands to be held until he (Booth) should return. Booth who was even more fashionably and richly dressed than usual, walked thence around to the front of the theater, and went in. Ascending to the dress circle, he stood for a little time gazing around upon the audience and occasionally upon the stage in his usual graceful manner. He was subsequently observed by Mr. Ford, the proprietor of the theater, to be slowly elbowing his way through the crowd that packed the rear of the dress circle toward the right side, at the extremity of which was the box where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their companions were seated. Mr. Ford casually noticed this as a slightly extraordinary symptom of interest on the part of an actor so familiar with the routine of the theater and the play.

APPROACH OF THE CRISIS.

The curtain had arisen on the third act, *Mrs. Mountchessington* and *Asa Trenchard* were exchanging vivacious stupidities, when a young man, so precisely resembling the one described as J. Wilkes Booth that he is asserted to be the same, appeared before the open door of the President's box, and prepared to enter.

THE ASSASSIN AT THE BOX DOOR.

The servant who attended Mr. Lincoln said politely, "this is the President's box, sir, no one is permitted to enter." "I am a senator," responded the person, "Mr. Lincoln has sent for me." The attendant gave way, and the young man passed into the box.

IN THE BOX.

As he appeared at the door, taking a quick, comprehensive glance at the interior, Major Rathbone arose. "Are you aware, sir," he said, courteously, "upon whom are you intruding? This is the President's box, and no one is admitted." The intruder answered not a word. Fastening his eyes upon Mr. Lincoln, who had half turned his head to ascertain what caused the disturbance, he stepped quickly back without the door.

THE SHOT.

Drawing a Derringer pistol, and taking, by means of some almost miraculous calculation, a deadly aim, he fired through the closed door, on his right, the ball passing through the door, and entering the brain of the President.

THE ASSASSIN'S FLIGHT.

The movements of the assassin were from henceforth quick as the lightning. Springing into the box through the door of which he had just retreated, he dropped the pistol on the floor, and, drawing a bowie-knife, struck Major Rathbone, who opposed him, ripping through his coat from the shoulder down, and inflicting a severe flesh wound in his arm. He leaped then upon the velvet covered balustrade at the front of the box, between Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris, and, parting with both hands the flags that drooped on either side, dropped to the stage beneath. Arising and turning full upon the audience, with the knife lifted in his right hand above his head, he shouted: "*Sic semper tyrannis*—Virginia is avenged!" Another instant and he had fled across the stage and behind the scenes. Colonel J. B. Stewart, the only person in the audience who seemed to comprehend the deed he had committed, climbed from his seat near the orchestra to the stage, and followed close behind. The assassin was too fleet and too desperate, that fury incarnate, meeting Mr. Withers, the leader of the orchestra, just behind the scenes, had stricken him aside with a blow that fortunately was not a wound; overturning Miss Jenny Gourlay, an actress, who came next in his path, he gained, without further hindrance, the back door previously left open at the rear of the theater; rushed through it; leaped upon the horse held by Mr. Spangler, and without vouchsafing that person a word of information, rode out through the alley leading into F street, and thence rapidly away. His horse's hoofs might almost have been heard amid the silence that for a few seconds dwelt in the interior of the theater.

THE SCENE IN THE THEATER.

Then Mrs. Lincoln screamed, Miss Harris cried for water, and the full ghastly truth broke upon all—"The President is murdered!" The scene that ensued was as tumultuous and terrible as one of Dante's pictures of hell. Some women fainted, others uttered piercing shrieks, and cries for vengeance and lamenting shouts for help burst from the mouths of men. Miss Laura Keene, the actress, proved herself in this awful time as equal to sustain a part in real tragedy as to interpret that of the stage. Pausing one moment before the footlights to entreat the audience to be calm, she ascended the stairs in the rear of Mr. Lincoln's box, entered it, took the dying President's head in her lap, bathed it with the water she had brought, and endeavored to force some of the liquid through the insensible lips. The locality of the wound was at first supposed to be in the breast. It was not until after the neck and shoulders had been bared and no mark discovered, that the dress of Miss Keene, stained with blood, revealed where the ball had penetrated.

THE INSENSIBLE PRESIDENT CARRIED OUT.

As soon as the confusion and crowd was partially overcome, the form of the President was conveyed from the theater to the residence of Mr. Peterson, on the opposite side of Tenth street. Here upon a bed, in a little hastily prepared chamber, it was laid and attended by Surgeon-General Barnes and other physicians, speedily summoned.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL.

In the meanwhile the news spread through the capital as if borne on tongues of flame. Senator Sumner, hearing of the affair at his residence, took a carriage and drove at a gallop to the White House, where he heard where it had taken place, to find Robert Lincoln and other members of the household still unaware of it. Both drove to Ford's Theater, and were soon at the President's bedside. Secretary Stanton and the other members of the cabinet were at hand almost as soon. A vast crowd, surging up Pennsylvania avenue toward Willard's Hotel, cried, "The President is shot!" "President Lincoln is murdered." Another crowd sweeping down the avenue met the first with the tidings, "Secretary Seward has been assassinated in bed." Instantly a wild apprehension of an organized conspiracy and of other murders took possession of the people. The shout "To arms!" was mingled with the expressions of sorrow and rage that everywhere filled the air. "Where is General Grant?" or "Where is Secretary Stanton?" "Where are the rest of the cabinet?" broke from thousands of lips. A conflagration of fire is not half so terrible as was the conflagration of passion that rolled through the streets and houses of Washington on that awful night.

THE ATTEMPT ON SECRETARY SEWARD'S LIFE.

The attempt on the life of Secretary Seward was perhaps as daring, if not so dramatic, as the assassination of the President. At 9:20 o'clock a man, tall, athletic, and dressed in light colored clothes, alighted from a horse in front of Mr. Seward's residence in Madison place, where the secretary was lying very feeble from his recent injuries. The house, a solid three-story brick building, was formerly the old Washington Club-house. Leaving his horse standing, the stranger rang at the door, and informed the servant who admitted him that he desired to see Mr. Seward. The servant responded that Mr. Seward was very ill, and that no visitors were admitted. "But I am a messenger from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's physician; I have a prescription which I must deliver to him myself." The servant still demurring, the stranger, without further parley, pushed him aside and ascended the stairs. Moving to the right, he proceeded toward Mr. Seward's room, and was about to enter it, when Mr. Frederick Seward appeared from an opposite doorway and demanded his business. He responded in the same manner as to the servant below, but being met with a refusal, suddenly closed the controversy by striking Mr. Seward a severe and perhaps mortal blow across the forehead with the butt of a pistol. As the first victim fell, Major Seward, another and younger son of the secretary, emerged from his father's room. Without a word the man drew a knife and struck the major several blows with it, rushing into the chamber as he did so; then, after dealing Mr. Hansell, the nurse, a horrible wound across the bowels, he sprang to the bed upon which the secretary lay, stabbing him two or three times in the face and neck. Mr. Seward arose convulsively and fell from the bed to the floor. Turning and brandishing his knife anew, the assassin fled from the room, cleared the prostrate form of Frederick Seward in the hall, descended the stairs in three leaps, and was out of the door and upon his horse in an instant. It is stated by a person who saw him mount that, although he leaped upon his horse with most unseemly haste, he trotted away around the corner of the block with circumspect deliberation.

THE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Around both the house on Tenth street and the residence of Secretary Seward, as the fact of both tragedies became generally known, crowds soon gathered so vast and tumultuous that military guards scarcely sufficed to keep them from the doors.

THE DEATH-CHAMBER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The room to which the President had been conveyed is on the first floor, at the end of the hall. It is only fifteen feet square, with a brussels carpet, papered with brown, and hung with a lithograph of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," an engraved copy of Herring's "Village Blacksmith," and two smaller ones of "The Stable" and "The Barn Yard," from the same artist. A table and bureau, spread with crochet work, eight chairs and the bed, were all the furniture. Upon this bed, a low walnut four poster, lay the dying President; the blood oozing from the frightful wound in his head and staining the pillow. All that the medical skill of half a dozen accomplished surgeons could do had been done to prolong a life evidently ebbing from a mortal hurt.

AT THE BEDSIDE.

Secretary Stanton, just arrived from the bedside of Mr. Seward, asked Surgeon-General Barnes what was Mr. Lincoln's condition. "I fear, Mr. Stanton, that there is no hope." "O, no, general; no, no;" and the man, of all others, apparently strange to tears, sank down beside the bed, the hot, bitter evidences of an awful sorrow trickling through his fingers to the floor. Senator Sumner sat on the opposite side of the bed, holding one of the President's hands in his own, and sobbing with kindred grief. Secretary Welles stood at the foot of the bed, his face hidden, his frame shaken with emotion. General Halleck, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, General Meigs, and others, visited the chamber at times, and then retired. Mrs. Lincoln—but there is no need to speak of her. Mrs. Senator Dixon soon arrived, and remained with her through the night. All through the night, while the horror-stricken crowds outside swept and gathered along the streets, while the military and police were patrolling and weaving a cordon around the city, while men were arming and asking each other, "What victim next?" while the telegraph was sending the news from city to city over the continent, and while the two assassins were speeding unharmed upon fleet horses far away—his chosen friends watched about the death-bed of the highest of the nation. Occasionally Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church where Mr. Lincoln habitually attended, knelt down in prayer. Occasionally Mrs. Lincoln and her sons entered, to find no hope and to go back to ceaseless weeping. Members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, generals, and others, took turns at the bedside. Chief-Justice Chase remained until a late hour, and returned in the morning. Secretary McCulloch remained a constant watcher until 5 A. M. Not a gleam of consciousness shone across the visage of the President up to his death—a quiet, peaceful death at last—which came at twenty-two minutes past seven A. M. Around the bedside at this time were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, General Halleck, General Meigs, Senator Sumner, F. R. Andrews, of New-York, General Todd, of Dacotah, John Hay, private secretary, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, General Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenny, Miss Harris, Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Drs. E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Leiberman. Rev. Dr. Gurley, after the event, knelt with all around in prayer, and then, entering the adjoining room where were gathered Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, and others, prayed again. Soon after 9 o'clock the remains were placed in a temporary coffin and conveyed to the White House under a small escort.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CHAMBER.

In Secretary Seward's chamber, a similar although not so solemn a scene prevailed; between that chamber and the one occupied by President Lincoln, visitors alternated to and fro through the night. It had been early ascertained that the wounds of the secretary were not likely to prove mortal. A wire instrument drawn across the sides of his head and under his shoulders, to relieve the pain which he suffered from his previous injuries, prevented the knife of the assassin from striking too deep. The right cheek was laid open to the bone and a fearful gash inflicted in the other. The neck was pierced in two places, but no arteries were severed. Mr. Frederick Seward's injuries were more serious. His forehead was cloven in by the blow from the pistol, and up to this hour he has remained perfectly unconscious. The operation of trepanning the skull has been performed, but little hope is had of his recovery. Major Seward will get well. Mr. Hansell's condition is somewhat doubtful.

MR. SEWARD INFORMED OF THE ACTS OF THE ASSASSINS.

Secretary Seward, who cannot speak, was not informed of the assassination of the President, and the injury of his son, until yesterday. He had been worrying as to why Mr. Lincoln did not visit him. "Why does not the President come to see me?" he asked with his pencil. "Where is Frederick—what is the matter with him?" Perceiving the nervous excitement which these doubts occasioned, a consultation was had, at which it was finally determined that it would be best to let the secretary know the worst. Secretary Stanton was chosen to tell him. Sitting down beside Mr. Seward's bed, yesterday afternoon, he therefore related to him a full account of the whole affair. Mr. Seward was so surprised and shocked that he raised one hand involuntarily, and groaned.

WHAT THE ASSASSINS LEFT BEHIND.

An old-fashioned Colt's revolver was found in the hall of Mr. Seward's residence after the assassin left. It is the weapon with which Mr. Frederick

Continued on the Eighth page.

FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important and Gratifying Intelligence.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PORTUGAL

The Government Accedes to our Demands.

Removal of the Commander of the Spanish Fort,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., via Queenstown on the 6th, reached this port last night. Her news has been anticipated in part by the Germania's report in THE WORLD of yesterday.

The telegrams by way of Queenstown are, however, one day later.

The French mail steamer Lafayette, from Havre at 6½ o'clock on the evening of April 5, also arrived yesterday. Our files of continental papers contain little of importance in addition to the news by the Germania yesterday morning.

LONDON, April 6.

Madrid papers state that the Portuguese government has acceded to the American minister's demand for the removal of the commander of Fort Belin, for firing on the frigate Niagara after the federal commander had signalled that he understood his summons.

The pirate Shenandoah was still at Melbourne February 23. Captain Waddell threatens to report to Richmond the conduct of the Australian authorities, in refusing to furnish his vessel with supplies.

The lock-out in the iron trade has ended.

A Calcutta dispatch of the 1st inst. states that the budget proposes an export duty of three per cent. upon all wool, tea, and coffee, and two per cent. on hides, sugar, silk, and fur.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—COTTON.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and prices are weak.

The Manchester market is flat.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

PRODUCE.—The market is steady.

LONDON, April 6.—Consols closed at 90¼ a 90⅜ for money. American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad, 61; Erie Railroad, 34 a 35; United States Five-twenties, 56.

RICHMOND.

Mr. Forney's Mission to the Rebel Capital.

DICK TURNER IN JAIL.

Indignation Against Him Among Our Troops.

RICHMOND, April 14-15.

JOHN W. FORNEY'S MISSION.

John W. Forney came here to-night to watch the situation. He is understood to be a zealous advocate of the Pierpoint government, but is inclined to merciful counsels. His theory, from all that I can learn, seems to be that it is the duty of the administration to foster the old Unionists who have stood fast during the war, and, by mingled firmness and magnanimity, leaven with these the loaf of sullen, uncompromising, and bloodthirsty separatists. Forney is a diplomatic statesman, who hopes to save his country and party at the same time. I should not wonder if, under his auspices, the *Chronicle* and *Press* established a branch in Richmond. You have heard of the abandonment of the Virginians, after promising the governor and legislators safe conduct and the right of free deliberation. I am getting the facts together showing how he broke his word and begot from hopefulness, distrust and despair. These you shall have in due time. The Pierpoint sham is to be solemnly thrust upon the people of Richmond. Anon.

SENATOR HUNTER IN TOWN.

I saw Senator Hunter and Judge Campbell to-day dressed in homespun. He must leave town in twelve hours.

GOVERNOR CURTIN IN TOWN.

Andrew Curtin, the most popular negativeness in the country, is in Richmond, ostensibly to visit Pennsylvania troops, really to spy out the land. He is not shrewd enough to do harm, nor able enough to help the progress of peace.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN AROUND.

The brothers Randall, Democrats, from Pennsylvania, are here, to look up some land titles. They have extensive interests in Western Virginia, the deeds to which are registered here. But the late fire left very few papers behind it.

GENERAL LEE.

It turns out that the Lee among us was not Robert E., but Custis, major-general and son. Mrs. Lee is in excellent health. The general in-chief is said to have arrived here to-night. I hear that he designs, if he can recover his Arlington estate, to retire to Europe, and either seek a situation in some of the great continental armies, or spend the remnant of his days in retirement, divided between reflection, study, and devotion. His sons will accompany him. There is little doubt that General Lee could obtain a very high rank in either the Russian, Spanish, or Italian armies. From two of these powers he received overtures some time ago, in the event of the failure of the revolution.

PROVOST TYRANNY.

The change from Shepley to Patrick is not calculated to inspire the citizens with greater confidence in federal generosity. General Patrick has a habit of doing more than his duty, and will probably see that Castle Thunder is well occupied with sutlers, newspaper correspondents, and offending nobodies.

DICK TURNER IN JAIL.

The only man for whom no pity is shown is the celebrated Dick Turner, chief turnkey of Libby. I almost fear to speak of this man, as he is not positively known to be the Dick Turner who starved, beat, kicked, and murdered our prisoners, and if so, he will assuredly die. I am told that he has been recognized by many officers, and if half that is said about him be true he deserves death. It is because of the doubt, and of the terrible prejudice against this man, that I am loth to add one word to the mountain that is heaped against him. I cannot forget the scene I witnessed this afternoon in the close, subterranean cell beneath Libby, where, eating only bread and drinking water, a dozen wretched beings, in the heat of dampness, vermin tortured, stripped almost naked, and huddled together in the darkness, gave place to let this cringing creature come to the window or eye-hole. He was pale as leprosy; his very beard seemed whitening; he had beard, even in that all-secret dungeon, that he was to "swing." Fagan in Newgate could not have plead more piteously than this hard-handed man, whose own turn had come.

"This is a mistake, gentlemen," he said; "I am not the man you represent. I never did any of you an injury, I swear it."

His deficient teeth were ajar, and his eyes were full of terror. God keep all cruel men from such retribution.

This Turner, who is most probably the identical tyrant referred to, shot some men dead with a revolver who came to get fresh air and light at the window. Others he kicked and knocked down, and shamefully maltreated. At the same time he grew rich in some unaccountable way, rode the best horses in Richmond, and doubtless plundered the rebel government. His fate is a bitter one. In succession the victims of his tyranny appear at his cell door to remind him of his acts and taunt him with his downfall. One of them to-day spit in his face. I understand that he will be tried for murder.

POLLARD UBIQUITOUS.

Poor Pollard, for whom I have much sympathy, is again out of jail. He was arrested by an officious newspaper correspondent. He is broken and worn, and only asks to quit the country that he may earn his bread in England. He has projected a history of the war. Pollard is the liveliest journalist in the South, and has worked hard to exert an influence and make a reputation. More than any other man he exploded the character of Jeff. Davis.

JAILORS OUT OF JAIL.

Yesterday one of our officers recognized, in a barber's shop, a turnkey of Libby Prison. He knocked the turnkey down and kicked him in the face, and told him that if ever he saw him again he would kill him. This may be all retribution, but is it well? Have we no higher civilization than that of jailors, that we must retort in their own manner.

STRANGE ARRESTS.

Chief Engineer "Sandy" Henderson, of the Onondaga, arrested his own brother last week, and put him in Castle Thunder. Henderson alone, of his whole Virginian family, espoused the national side four years ago, and grew red hot with zeal. He called at his father's house when Richmond had been occupied, and his brother, opening the door, retreated without speaking.

"This is a warm welcome," said Sandy, ironically, "after four years' absence."

"I know no enemy of my country," said the brother.

"Then," said the engineer, "put on your hat and go to the provost-marshal's."

Arrived there, Mr. Henderson had a committal to Castle Thunder made out, with three days' absence on parole. He took his brother to the Onondaga; loaned him money; fed and clothed him, and at the expiration of the time sent him to jail. Neither party relented. Is not this a terrible phase of the civil war?

All men who prevaricate or object to the oath of allegiance when offered to them are sent to jail. One old schoolmate of a citizen sent him to Castle Thunder last week for objecting to the phraseology of part of the oath.

PAROLED TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

About a thousand rebel troops, disbanded, came to town to-day from Lee's army, confirming the report previously disbelieved by the citizens of Lee's surrender. They are worn, lame, barefooted, wretched. The cup of rebellion is full. Heaven pity the brave, mistaken, patricides! Thousands of others who gave up too soon to be included in Lee's surrender, are being marched to Libby every day. That prison is clean and dry comparatively. As the captives went through the streets I saw women weeping to watch them.

THE DENS OF RICHMOND.

The Cyprians, burnt out by the fire, have set up again in new places. Of all abandoned women, the South has the worst. The drinking-houses here are dismal and intricate, found with difficulty, up narrow stairs, and are the resort of cutthroats and villains. The turpentine liquors of the capital are direct recipes for mania a potu, and their odor makes one drunk. With such hot cages the war, as waged by the South, could not be otherwise than desperate.

HOW BUSINESS IS ENCOURAGED.

A gentleman applied to the United States authorities for permission to run his paper-mill in Manchester, opposite to Richmond. He was told to do so, but to turn over every cent derived from sales, not excepting the payment of his hands, to the provost-marshal, under penalty of arrest and confiscation. There is no hope nor enterprise here. The Old Dominion is crushed.

CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS.

Among the men to be sympathized with are the confederate officers and soldiers in town. They all wear their uniforms, chiefly because they have no change of raiment. If they do not wear them, they pass for spies. If they do, our own officers damn them. If they go naked, they will be sent to jail. This is a dilemma.

BIG TEAMS AND GUNS.

The largest draught team in the world, that of the Tredegar Works, used to transport heavy ordnance, went northward to-day. The captured rebel cannon are still here. None of the heavy siege and barbette guns have yet been removed from the James river forts.

MISMANAGEMENT.

The troops of General Devin have been removed to the general's great joy, who was disheartened with the loose organization here. This is the worst sort of martial law, because spasmodic and unequal in its bearings. Provost duty is insufficiently done, the city being poorly patroled and worse garrisoned. After General Meade makes it his headquarters, we shall have more system. Great as are Meade's abilities in the field, he is a still abler administrative officer, and the best that Richmond could have in its present situation.

DESTINATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Intelligent citizens of Richmond believe that Davis is by this time beyond the Mississippi river, en route to Mexico, thence to Europe. He will never be taken alive, having said in the hearing of distinguished officers of his government, now in Richmond, that rather than give himself up to the "Yankees" he would die by his own hand. He has three millions of dollars in specie in his possession, and long ago laid up quantities of treasure in Europe. In our next foreign war, Jeff. Davis's sword and head will be lent to our enemies.

PETERSBURG.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PETERSBURG, Tuesday night, April 11.

The worn-out, single-track railway leading from this city to the front—by which the wounded must return and reinforcements go ahead, with the daily passage of provisions, prisoners, and all the adjuncts of a great army, combined with those of a second army which it has captured—has broken down in many places, so that to reach the field from the base is two full days' journey. Great numbers of prisoners got here to-day by the march, but none of the wounded have come in, though Grant is expected to pass before long. While our rapid pursuit of the enemy was brilliant and successful, it lacked many minor provisions, and there has probably been much suffering among both the combatants and the wounded. To-day four trains were off the track at one time, but the road has been mended, and no cars will now leave City Point for the South until all the trains go northward. It is probable that our whole army will return to the James, and rest a spell, unless Joe Johnston should be persuaded by Davis to bear up the southern fortunes. At any rate, there is little to look out for in the advance; no enemy, no enterprise, and nothing to eat. The grapes are quite sour to me, who cannot get at them, and, indifferently contented, I have held over here this afternoon and night.

THE FEELING AND CONDITION OF PETERSBURG.

Although only an adjunct and corollary of Richmond, Petersburg will always bear a prominent place in the history of the campaign. Its crumbling and shell-pierced houses are suggestively picturesque and there is much to be learned from its people as to the altered feeling of the South and the coming reconstruction. Events have transpired so hurriedly and confusedly of late that the capacity of the press will be taxed to detail them all; but we shall have a dearth of news for a long time to come, and this finale of the insurrection ought to be fully described. I hope, therefore, you will find room in THE WORLD for a few notes upon neglected Petersburg.

REVIEW OF THE WORKS WE CARRIED.

The train from City Point passes directly over the ramparts of both armies; they differ widely, because one line of works was for defense, the other for siege, and partly because of generic differences in the engineers of the two armies, as well as to the degree of intelligence of the soldiers. Our works are clean as so many terraces, with abatis of uniform length and angle, detached and line forts of as much neatness as strength, and camps close behind the parapets of pleasant pine huts, arranged in streets, and in some cases of very respectable architecture. Everything of ours is New Englandish; we want to die with clean faces and ought in our Sunday clothes. How have both these engineering phases and the *morale* of our army grown in four years!

At the rate we were improving and they deteriorating another year of service would have given us the best army in the world, and the South the worst. The narrow space between the rival works is the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Little curves or curtains of raised earth show where the sharpshooters lay on the soggy ground, doing deliberate murder; but between the rebel pits and their main line the earth is a trampled and terrible scene of violence. The rebel abatis, consisting of four lines of sharp pins driven through an axle, stands in double rows before their works, and this in many cases is split with bullets, blood-stained, and holding on its prongs shreds of saturated clothing. Before and behind it lie blankets, hats, shoes, and cartridge-boxes, trodden into the mud, and deep foot-prints where contending fiends fought in the glare of firearms, dying with huzzas; while the ditches before the plain revetments have lost the smooth surfaces of scarf and counter-scarf, in undistinguishable distortion; there is no berme, and the top of the parapet is almost trampled away. The rebel lines, being interior ones, have not the conformation of ours; they are scarcely as formidable, and very slovenly in finish, while their general plan is open to criticism. They are copiously mined, and unsightly caves run here and there behind them; one or two of their forts are very powerful, but their magazines are disorderly, and their camps forbidding. These works, contrasted with the splendid engineering triumphs along the James river, disappoint; and I should say that heart more than head was essential to carry them. Our assault, from all I can learn, was a plain success, save in exceptional places; but the rebels held their subordinate rear lines obstinately, until Petersburg was evacuated in a complete and orderly manner. The amount of our losses shows that either the defense or defenses were weak. Prolonged as was our attack along so extensive a front, the rebels had not enough men to distribute; they massed them at the bastions, and forts, therefore, to enfilade the ditches, and, with the cessation of their musketry, made no further struggle.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE TOWN.

The railway closes up with the bank of the Appomattox, which is a sort of raging canal only, and shows us quite a pretty city as we approach. Petersburg has more spires than Richmond, and though much smaller, it is, in all but business and position, a superior city. The Norfolk road goes off to the south by a handsome iron bridge, and the river front is very picturesque, notwithstanding the negro village of Pocahontas, over the stream; for Pocahontas is very "free niggery." A mill or two, some tobacco warehouses, and a lot of sunken vessels line the quays, but all the buildings that we see are cannon-marked. Here is a hotel well ventilated by five solid shot, which may have cut off some lodger's dream close up to his ears. There is a negro hut without a chimney stack, which accounts for the inhabitant smoking his pipe out of doors. Near by are the contiguous houses of two neighbors, who have received a call from the same shell, merely dropping his card at the first, but scattering his cornucopia in the second. A whole row of dwellings adjoin which look like inhabitable nutmeg-graters, and a pigeon box is on the ground, as if all the carriers had been pressed into war correspondence, or married with the rat family. To sweep chimney in this town must have been perilous; to ring the church bells, "shaky," to say the least; the potatoes in the cellars, if they minded their eyes, sent up no tubers to the windows, and the maid in the garden, a-hanging out her clothes, found the little bird coming along and popping off her nose before she could say Jack Robinson.

VESTIGES OF THE SIEGE.

I once saw a lady on a Rhenish steamer, with her mouth full of turnips and cabbage, looking at Lurlei over the table and jutting in a blue and gold dinery the exclamation—"Schöne!" My business is direct enough, to write up the news; but as I passed through the bare depot, crowded with lost and enfranchised contrabands, and up the main street of Petersburg, I also insensibly sank the correspondent in the moralist. Even here our cannons had lined their iron heralds, toppling down brick and plaster, and making the sunshiny Sundays times of ritual panic—mingling their unceremonious visits with the presence of dear friends, the close hour of devotion or introspection, the tranquil evening upon the porch, with one's children at his knee and the nameless fondness of early times still strong for his faithful wife. They had met him on the street, like Jove's own thunderbolts, to annihilate him with their terrible bombs, and in his business house dropped like apparitions or sudden bankruptcy. They had clipped his boy going of an errand, and torn to pieces his favorite dog; they had fired his barn, where his nag stood munching, and shaken down the beautiful blossoms of his awakening trees. The songs of the spring birds they had cut at the sweetest, and aroused his babe in the watches of the night.

I thought of all this as I passed up the main street, beneath cornices shattered, sills splintered, sign-boards split, fronts of marble and brown stone and iron dislocated or buried, windows without a full pane to light them, thresholds proof against no such search-warrants, parlors across which the long projectile with the streaming fuse has played over to the prejudice of the furniture, gas-lamps at corners prostrate or awry, vehicles overturned, and roofs open to rain and wind, and I said to myself, honestly and fervently: "Thank God that the city of my home has never been besieged!"

THE LAST DAYS OF THE DEFENSE.

Most of the women here resident outstayed the siege, not because they were more spirited than other women, but because they had no place to go. "Refugee" was a name under ban, particularly in Virginia. So these women fitted up drawing-rooms in the cellars, and every time the shelling began to be furious they went underground and shivered. To such, and to all citizens, the last days of the garrison were hailed with full hearts. Petersburg was never defended for its own sake at any rate, and the people appreciated the defenders therefor; they shared the terror of Saturday's night attack, and heard with mingled relief and perturbation that the Yankees were to occupy. Here the confederates, not as in Richmond, left quietly, and our men flushed with victory entered notably. No great excesses were committed; the large tobacco warehouses, fully stored, were burnt to ashes, with several boats and bridges, by the retreating losers, and many citizens went to Richmond at the same time to find that even there they had not escaped the Yankees.

A WEEK OF FEDERAL POSSESSION.

We have but a division of troops here, commanded by General Hartsuff. General Warren is in town, with nothing to do. I think that his humiliation was hasty, and has not since been remedied because of the rush of events. It arose from a remonstrance which he made to Sheridan when called to take his command into some hazardous service better suited to carabineers. He is sensitive, but confident. The traders who follow the army are found for the first time to be essential, as they are opening up business, buying out the holders, and inaugurating the work of colonization. Some of these men have opened splendid stores, and got into town before any government teams, bridging the ditches and leveling the parapets themselves. Excepting their places, which are on the premises of old resident merchants, there were few concerns in business. One of these fellows has rented the Jarrett House, and is conducting it on railway principles. The Petersburgans have very little receivable money, and as yet are torpid and interrogative. They give up the cause, are anxious about their niggers, and are generally tangled up.

EPISODES OF THE SIEGE.

Residents tell me of many remarkable episodes of the bombardment, which have not found their way into the prints. Last February the funeral of a child of Mr. Sturdevant, commission merchant, was proceeding toward Saint Paul's Church when some bricks, dislodged by a solid shot from a house top, fell upon the pall, and overthrew the coffin. Further on, when almost at the church gate, the cortege, alarmed at some contiguous and effective shelling, ran away in great part and left only the immediate relations to hasten to the cover of the sacred edifice.

A lady named Sand had been married but a week and had accompanied her husband, a confederate officer, to Petersburg, where he had rented lodgings in the eastern part of the town. One morning he left her there and proceeded to camp. As he returned at noon the city was being vigorously shelled; when he arrived before his door he saw that the roof had been broken by a projectile. Hastening up stairs he found his new wife lying in bed with one of her legs amputated. A shell had burst in her apartment and one of its fragments had crippled her to the loss of locomotion. The lady lived, but her husband was soon after killed in action.

A negro in Manchester was chopping wood, when a solid shot from our extreme right struck the axe, splintering its handle, and literally impaling him. Two negro laundresses in the same town were hanging out clothes to dry, when a ball passed through the sheet or blanket they were pinning to the line; neither of them were injured.

The negroes of Petersburg have been burrowing most of the past year in the ground, like so many muskrats, and shrewd observers say that the entire race thereabout has changed color two degrees towards blondeness. What they gained in this respect through fear they are now losing through satisfaction.

It is estimated that about eighty residents of Petersburg have been maimed or killed during the bombardment. Several of these have been women, and a very few children. It will take much time to repair the city, and all enterprise is, for the present, dead. Here, above all other places that I have seen, the terrors of war are manifest.

PETERSBURG SOCIALLY CONSIDERED.

The richest man in Petersburg was a Mr. Bowling, financial gymnast, who throve equally well in peace and in war. He decamped, leaving his splendid residence for General Hartsuff, commandant. It is the best furnished house south of Washington. The street named after the Father of his Country here is lined with sumptuous and tasteful mansions, and some traces of old times are afforded in the cool colonnades, when the ladies sit on the front porches, and starlight shines quietly through the trees along the sidewalks. All nature, as if cognizant of the cessation of arms, is putting forth bud, leaf, and blossom now. Flowers are reddening in the yards; the box bush and ivy are freshening greenly, and there is promise of much fruit. But the people are not cheerful, like the vegetation. Their false pride continues to their prejudice and perhaps ruin. "We glory in our destitution," said a fair citizeness to me. Alas! we pity these infatuated people more than they pity themselves. Had they a grain of conventionality about them there might be hope to nationalize them anew; but their vanity is their brain, and they think to excel admiration by making themselves foolish. The only parties given during the winter have been at the expense of officers. The churches have been irregularly attended, and devotion of the interested sort has grown space. Nobody has prayed "Give us this day our daily bread" more fervently than these people, and the last couplet of "Now I lay me down to sleep" has been as popular with parents as their children. Still, the ladies here take every secure means to signalize their ill-humor. They turn their backs to officers, and double veil their faces when regarded. These demonstrations amuse rather than enrage. Nobody cares for a womanly patriotism. They reverence Lee, and refuse to believe that he has capitulated. They and their war department do not believe the news papers.

CITY POINT, Wednesday morning.

I have ridden here, after vainly attempting to reach Burkesville Junction, alongside of many thousand prisoners, among whom were Ewell and his co-unfortunates. The generals only have ambulances. Many of the privates are barefooted, and some fall out by the way, so that they must be put upon hospital cars. These fellows are yet defiant, and have improvised battle-flags from their handkerchiefs, to the distress of their noses. At City Point we have a captive pen, of the Andersonville species, except that it is humanely provided, of several acres extent, well guarded, and this is fast filling up. We have some twenty thousand prisoners not included in the articles of capitulation. Most of these must march fifty or sixty miles, as, up to this writing, our own wounded have come in but fractionally. The railroad is laid in mud beyond Petersburg, the rails are worn out, and the train which brought General Grant to this point last night shared the common fate of running into the ground. Grant looks jaded, but happy, and has been smoking within sight for the last two hours. Lee has gone to Richmond to rejoin his lady. The capitulation of this fine general was compulsory, and, on humane principles, should have taken place sooner. Shell, saber, and carbine did their work of slaughter upon his hungry and flying army for many days. Our pursuit between Monday and Sunday was an extension of Blucher's work on the night after Waterloo, and quite redeemed the disgraceful memory of the first Bull Run.

To-day I shall go to Richmond; there is nothing to do at the front, and my colleagues have carried you the details of the capitulation. Richmond will be the central point hereafter, and I may remain there long enough to relate to you the reorganization of a loyal state government.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Addresses by Lawyers and Judges.

The Courts Adjourn Till After Friday.

&c., &c., &c.

The various trial terms of the courts met yesterday morning, and the account of the proceedings in each will be found to be of more than usual interest.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., Judge Ingraham presiding, Mr. Henry Brewster arose and said:

If the court please, since last we met a deep calamity has overtaken the country, one that has overwhelmed the nation in deep-seated grief. We have none of us the ordinary feelings necessary to transact our ordinary business. Just as the rainbow of hope was showing itself over the gloom in which our country has been draped for the past four years, we are again placed in darkness just at the moment when our great and good President was reveling in the exuberance of his joy over a united country. He has been snatched away by the hands of a dastardly assassin, just at a time, too, when he was ready to forgive and forget, when the nation was hopeful and full of joy. In view of the deep sense of grief that now pervades the community, and in view of the respect due the memory of the deceased, he moved that this court do now adjourn. Ex-Judge Dean, in seconding the motion, moved the adjournment should be till after the day of the funeral, and till after the day set apart by the governor as a day of humiliation and prayer. He had no words to express his feelings at the event which had brought a nation to its knees.

Judge Ingraham said—I feel, with all others, the deep gloom that now pervades the community. It is impossible for me to find words—language is inadequate to express my feelings—silence is eloquence most befitting such an occasion. With a view of allowing those connected with the court an opportunity of uniting with their fellow-citizens in the solemnities of the occasion, this court will direct the clerk to make an entry of the motion on the minutes, and will adjourn till Friday next, at 10 A. M.

In the Supreme Court, Part II., Justice Clerke presiding, Mr. O. A. Nichols rose and said: May it please your honor, out of respect to the occasion in which everybody is interested, and out of respect to what I know is the feeling and the wish of the bench as well as the bar, I move that in consideration of the recent and deplorable events which have occurred, and as a testimony of due respect for the memory of our late chief magistrate, this court do now adjourn to such time as your honor may deem a fitting time to resume its duties.

S. B. Brunell, Esq., said: If the court please, in rising to second the motion, I do not intend to detain the court or the bar with any extended remarks expressive of the feelings which we all entertain, feelings which must be entertained as well by those who are connected with the administration of justice in our humble capacity, as by those who dispense justice from the bench. The chief executive officer of our state and nation, our chief magistrate has fallen, has fallen in the discharge of his duty, has fallen, when he had already seen the results of wise and generous actions, of prompt and judicious management, and had nearly seen the success of those measures, which he had under Providence been the instrument of conveying into effect. The only comfort and consolation which we find up to this hour, when we are breathing the tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln all that justice requires, and which our own feelings prompt—our only comfort is that there is a God who reigns in heaven and who dispenses justice, not only to the humblest, but also to the highest who governs the nations of the earth. We have that confidence not only in God, but in the voice of the people—which in this country has always been, and I trust always will be, the voice of God—that our institutions shall bear this additional strain to that which has been put upon the nation during the last eventful four years. Without extending these remarks further, and prompted as I am by feelings which I know are felt by the whole bar, I heartily second the motion.

Judge Clerke—Shocked at the audacity of the crime, and sympathizing deeply with the nation's grief, the court unhesitatingly grants the motion, and orders the court to be now adjourned to stand until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., Judge Peckham presiding.

At the opening of the court Ex-Judge Woodruff arose and said:

May it please your honor, I only give utterance to the feelings which I know are shared by all who here wait upon the administration of justice, when I say I have no heart to-day for the ordinary duties which pertain to our several stations, honorable though it is to deal with and promote what is right between man and man. A few short days ago we were filled with gladness, and our hearts were rejoicing in our nation's triumph over rebellion, and in the thought that treason was at an end. No cloud seemed to cast a shadow across the horizon, so bright with promise of lasting security and peace. Now our joy is turned to sadness, the nation mourns, and justice, whose ministers we are, lies bleeding. The President of the United States—the personification of the power and might of our great nation—Abraham Lincoln, the great, good man, wise, kind, generous, tender and forgiving—great, because he was kind, generous, wise and good—in the fullness of his great fame, in the very height of his glory, he having filled the mission to which he was called, under the malignant blow of the assassin, sleeps in death. We are often called upon, by appropriate marks of respect, to testify our regards for those whom, after a life of honor and distinction, are taken from us, and the motion which I propose fitly expresses our sense of bereavement and respect for the distinguished dead. But, may it please your honor, that an occasion of far wider and deeper significance, it rises far beyond the feeble effort to pay tribute to the virtues, the goodness or the greatness of the man. It is not Abraham Lincoln, *the man*, great and good as he was, that this blow was struck at; it is the government of these United States, the power, the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people of these United States; the progress and the coming triumph of freedom, and truth, and justice, at which the deadly blow was aimed; and Abraham Lincoln and his ministers are victims only because that government, that power, prosperity, and happiness, that progress and triumph of freedom, truth, and justice, were behind to depend on them as the honored, trusted, well-tried, and loved servants of that people. I believe, and I thank my God, that the government of the United States is stronger and firmer to-day than it ever was before; that the patriot hearts of those who constitute its strength and its support, beat with higher, stronger, and more enduring determination to sustain, protect, and defend it against all foes. And that the change which devolves upon another the guidance of its career will stay not for a moment our sure advance to that consummation for which our lamented President labored so faithfully, and saw so nearly accomplished, for the attainment of which he died. If there is ever a time when more than any other time, a man should ask the teachings of his conscience, or his God, "What wilt thou have me to do?" there is now a time more than any other, when we should earnestly and anxiously inquire of our conscience and our country, what can we do, what ought we to do, by our voice, our influence, and our exertions, that the suffering, and sacrifice, and sorrow, of the past four years, culminating in the sad event we are now deploring, may prove a blessing, and not the mere beginning of evil? Every drop of blood drawn from the great heart of the loved and cherished head of the nation—every gaping wound that scared and scarred, the body of our honored secretary and his defenders, call on us to rest not till this accursed thing is which nursed the spirit and nerved the arm of the assassin shall be rooted out of the land. It appeals to every man to consider now and anxiously, aside from the ordinary duties of life, how and best we may accomplish the great purposes for which Abraham Lincoln was born and for which he died. The responsibility for this crime rests not alone on the miserable dastard whose hand held the weapon; if rests on heads as many and as high as they who during these long years, have deluged the country with the blood of thousands of other loved and honored fathers, sons and brothers, husbands and brothers. And if it shall seem necessary for the vindication of justice, the suppression of wrong, and the establishment now and forever of right, let retribution just and righteous be upon them. Thoughts such as these; honor for the illustrious dead; and searching, earnest inquiry in the heart of every man, as to how, when, and what we may best do; induce me, may it please your honor to relieve us from our ordinary task, and that this court stand adjourned.

James W. Gerard, Esq., in a few remarks expressive of the nation's loss, seconded the motion.

Judge Peckham remarked—The court fully concur in what had been so well said by the gentleman who made and seconded this motion, that perhaps the greatest calamity that could befall this nation at this time has now happened. As has been justly said, I had supposed we were in a condition to rejoice, without any commingling of any emotion but that of joy, when this sad calamity has befallen us—a calamity no less sad to the South than to the North, because, as has been said, in the death of the President the South has lost a friend as well as the North. The nation has lost a friend—emphatically the nation at this time. Whatever may have been our differences of political sentiment; whatever may have been our differences in reference to the policy to be pursued heretofore, I think all sound men look upon the action of the President of the United States with approbation, in his measures of healing policy to restore this country to one nation. That he was a patriotic President I think all men concede; that he was wise in his policy on the subject of restoring the country I think no sound, impartial man can deny. In my judgment the extent of clemency and pardon in cases of civil war where the rebellion has been substantially put down has been measured by the civilization of the country, where it has prevailed. I am of the impression that this was exemplified in the reign of Louis XIII. of France when the destinies of the country were guided by one of the ablest statesmen the world ever saw—Cardinal Richelieu—although he was a Catholic cardinal, and although the rebellion was a Protestant rebellion against Catholicism, yet his aim was to put down the rebellion, and that alone, and when it was put down, as a statesman, for the purpose of restoring the country to one people and one nation, he not only pardoned the great body of those who were engaged in the rebellion, but he employed in the armies of France the ablest generals of those who were found in that rebellion, and thus the country was restored and became one harmonious, homogeneous people. The object of the late President obviously was to be kind, to be lenient, to extend clemency almost without limit to the southern people, and yet one of the sons of the South, as it seems, has stricken him down in this base and cowardly manner. At first the impulse of every heart seems to be to strike at those from whence the assassin came, and yet it is just to say there would be little of wisdom, little of true charity, or true statesmanship or honest justice in any such course. Of course the same policy, the same principle, has no application to the treatment of this war that would have guided the kind President in reference to this great rebellion of the South. This is sheer crime, there is no mitigating circumstances about it, *not one*, and justice, stern justice, should be dealt out not only to this man, but to those who were with him and aided and abetted him. I will go further and say, and in my belief to those who shall now abet, harbor, and protect him. (Applause.) To that extent, all mankind should say, and would say, stern justice should be meted out; neither policy, humanity, nor any principle known to civilized nations or civilized men, can extend anything but stern justice to these assassins. On this occasion I feel for one to adopt everything that can be adopted, that shall exhibit the deep sorrow and affliction, as well as the high respect entertained by this court and this people toward the late President of the United States, and in compliance with the motion, I think the court should adjourn to a time beyond the funeral ceremonies, and beyond the time assigned by the governor. Therefore as well in deference to public sentiment as to my own feelings, the court will stand adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Before Hon. Chief Justice Robertson.—Authentic intelligence having been communicated to this court of the sudden death of his excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, under peculiarly appalling circumstances, it is ordered that this court, as a mark of respect for the position and character of the deceased, and as a token of its participation in the common grief and sense of national calamity, do now adjourn temporarily until Monday next, to ascertain when the funeral obsequies of the deceased will take place, to be then further adjourned as shall be meet for the occasion.

Superior Court—Special Term—Monday, April 17.—Before Hon. Chief Justice Robertson.—The funeral obsequies of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation being arranged to take place on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., it is ordered as a further mark of respect for the deceased, and to enable all who may feel so inclined to take part therein, that this court adjourn until Monday next, the 24th inst.

In the Superior Court trial terms—part 1 and 2, "after" the conclusion of the cause on trial, both these courts adjourned.

Marine Court.—Judge Hearne adjourned this court till Monday next.

In the Court of Common Pleas General Term, before Judges Brady and Cardozo.—Upon the judges taking their seat, Mr. John McKeon addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court: In rising to ask, on behalf of the bar, which now surrounds you, that the court may be adjourned, I feel that I but anticipate the wishes of this tribunal. The habiliments of woe with which these halls of justice are invested, remind your honors of the terrible calamity which has befallen the people. The President of the United States has fallen, in the very capital of the nation, by the hands of an assassin. The Secretary of State lies in agony, also from an assassin's stab. It is truly an hour of dreadful alarm, of gloom, and of uncertainty. The heart of the country throbs with deep anxiety for the future. At all times the death of a President, charged as he is with the foreign and domestic policy of the republic, is looked to with serious apprehension, but these apprehensions are fearfully increased when he is snatched away under the circumstances in which we are now placed. There can be but one feeling prevailing all classes that the chief-magistrate of the Union should have been taken from among us at this critical juncture. At the moment when victory had opened the path to peace, and the President seemed disposed to exercise a magnanimity and a clemency worthy of the exalted position to which he had been elected, and the solemn occasion in which he was called upon to act, that at such a moment he should have been removed by the hand of death, is an affliction that appeals to us all. May we not hope that the kindness of heart which seemed to inspire the illustrious dead in the last days of his existence may descend upon those into whose hands are now committed the destinies of our beloved country. May we not hope that the experience and wisdom of the Secretary of State may be spared to aid us in the work of conciliation, and that under the guidance of a Merciful Providence the spirit of charity may pervade our whole people, so that once more we may behold the return of peace and fraternal concord to every section of this now divided and desolated country. Whilst the corpse of the chosen ruler of the people lies still unburied, it seems to me unbecoming that the noise of forensic strife should be heard within these walls, and I therefore move that this court be adjourned until the obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—After what has been so eloquently and beautifully said by my learned friend upon this melancholy occasion, I feel it would be but a waste of time to attempt to add any remarks of my own. I rise simply to second the motion.

Judge Brady—I have already expressed my views of the great calamity which has overtaken the nation by the death of the President; and I think this is the opinion of the court that great results would have signalized the future of Abraham Lincoln had he been spared to the country—results which would not only have led to the perpetuity of this great republic, but to the restoration, in a great degree, of that fraternity which alone can cement for enduring time a people who, living under the same Constitution, have a common interest and united right in the glory and success of the confederacy. The acts which closed the career of the President foreshadowed an executive clemency which, however objectionable to the few, found a cheerful and grateful response in the hearts of the people. The sorrow of the nation is great; but it is only commensurate with the cause. In the language of General Pierce, upon the death of that eminent statesman, Daniel Webster, we can say truly in reference to President Lincoln, "the heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave."

Judge Cardozo said: After what Judge Brady, as the organ of the court, has so beautifully and feelingly said, it only requires for me to add that I heartily but mournfully concur with him.

The court then adjourned.

In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hoffman presiding, at the opening of the court, District Attorney Hall said: If the court please, I have to ask your honor to place upon the minutes of this court a minute that in consequence of the great calamity which the nation universally mourns we adjourn all the business of all the branches of this court until Monday next at 11 o'clock, and that we do so out of our sympathy for the nation and regard for the virtues and memory of the deceased President. And I find on looking at those minutes upon which this record is to be spread (for I assume, of course, that it meets your honor's approbation), that this is the third time in the history of this court that the district attorney has made such a motion in regard to a deceased President, and it is the second time in the history of this court that such a motion has been made by the district attorney within six weeks after the inauguration of the President. In each of the other instances the duty was not so melancholy, nor so mournful, nor so dreadful. Presidents Harrison and Taylor died calmly and peacefully in their beds in the ordinary course of nature, but this man of kindly impulses and growing grasp of statesmanship was carried away by a crime, which, standing here in this place, it is no prophecy to say, is unparalleled in the criminal history of the old world or the new. I therefore sincerely ask that your Honor will place such suitable expression of our grief and sympathy upon the minutes as may seem fit and proper to you as the presiding judge of this term.

Mr. J. B. Phillips—If your honor please, I second the motion.

Recorder Hoffman—This adjournment, which has just been moved, will of course be ordered. A terrible crime has been committed in the capital of the nation, in comparison with which all ordinary crimes seem as nothing. A great calamity has befallen the nation, the magnitude of which no man can realize, and the consequences of which no man can foresee. The President of the United States has been stricken dead by the hands of an assassin, and another has inflicted upon the Secretary of State dangerous, and it is feared, fatal wounds. The nation is overwhelmed with horror and grief, and the land is filled with lamentation and mourning. In the face of an event so appalling and so momentous it is proper and even necessary that all public and private business should as far as practicable be suspended. The court will, therefore, be adjourned, and no cases will be tried during the present week. This is not the time, nor is it the place, for any extended remarks. But it is my duty as a magistrate of this city to counsel my fellow-citizens to avoid and discourage all acts of violence and all excited public gatherings. Let us all remember that our only hope of safety lies in the administration of order, in obedience to law and respect for the constituted authorities of the land, and that now more than ever is needed coolness and calmness as well among the people as in the councils of the nation.

The clerk is directed to make the proper entry on the minutes of this court.

FLORIDA.

Affairs at Key West—Movements of Vessels—Reported Capture of Two Blockade-Runners, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

An arrival from Key West, April 8th, states that Admiral Stribling left there on the 1st inst., to inspect the different vessels of his squadron. He will be absent about ten days. The fleet at Key West is in charge of Commander R. Handy, of the Dale. The gunboat Sagamore arrived at Key West on the 4th inst. from Philadelphia. The following vessels are now in port: the sloops of war Ino and Dale; steamers Gluacus, Clyde, Honduras, Iuconomia, Nita, Fort Henry, and Cherokee. The Cherokee, Clyde, Honduras, and Iuconomia were to start on a cruise immediately. The United States steamer Iuka has captured the confederate schooner Comus, with thirty-two bales of sea-island cotton.

We have received news that some of our vessels on the blockade, near St. Marks, have destroyed two schooners, which attempted to run the blockade, and were run ashore by their crews.

The Mississippi boatmen are staking their greenbacks on the result of a race which is to take place between the steamers Magenta and City of Alton, to determine which of the two is queen of the river. We trust there will be no passengers on board when this important question is decided.

DOMESTIC IMPORTATIONS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Steamer J Thompson—350 flour Holt & Co. 65 do G H Beyer, 121 do Geo Tucker, 500 do Order; 114 pork J H Holcomb, 23 cheese N Seacor, 107 butter G A Cochrane, 65 grease J C Hull, 103 [illegible] J P Miller. Schooner Fanny Morse—5200 bush corn Order.

TRENTON—Steamer Trenton—60 flour H H Salmon, 40 bags oats Young & P, 200 A Bonnell, 27 do corn Leigh Bros, 176 do corn meal, T E P Randolph.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamer Anda—100 bbls sugar, 100 do molasses O W Booth, 160 butter White & B, 10 whisky Order, 14 dried fruit P P Warling. Steamers Frank, Moultor, and Rockwell—15 whisky R Franklin, 25 hhds molasses Skiddy, M & Co; 100 flour Wallace, B & C; 97 flour, 324 bbls corn meal, 60 hhds meal J S Marvin, 1313 bbls S C Paxson's Son.

PER NORTH RIVER BOATS.

Total—14182 bbls flour, 7 do ashes, 481 do pork, 230 pkgs oil cake, 190 do beef, 33 do tobacco, 171 do tallow, 662 do cutmeats, 270 do lard, 72 kegs do, 2661 sides leather, 1907 bush malt.

PER RAILROADS.

Total Erie—231 bbls whisky, 364 do petroleum, 241 do eggs, 60 do P oil, 20 do ashes, 180 pkgs lard, 114 do stearine, 112 do oil cake, 164 do cutmeats, 350 bush malt, 200 do seed, 750 do corn, 2150 do beans, 300 peas, 1260 do oats, 295 bales cotton, 48 do wool, 46 rolls leather, 3446 sides do, 38 hhds tobacco.

Per United States Express Company—700 pkgs eggs, 1290 do butter.

Per American Express Company—400 bbls flour, 460 pkgs butter.

Total Central Railroad of New Jersey—200 bbls flour, 60 eggs, 561 bags corn meal, 635 bush barley, 266 wheat, 465 oats, 55 pkgs butter, 116 hides, 200 sides leather.

Total Camden and Amboy—679 bbls flour, 31 corn meal, 4 ashes, 50 whisky, 106 eggs, 100 sides leather, 204 pkgs lard, 266 cutmeats, 117 cheese, 8 grease, 45 bush barley, 32 hides, 250 bags corn meal, 10 pkgs tobacco, 37 hhds do. 22 bales cotton.

TOTAL RECEIPTS, April 18.

Cotton, bales	217	Ashes, pkgs	32
Flour, bbls	16,336	Tobacco, hhds., etc.	118
Corn Meal, bbls	1,466	Tallow, pkgs	112
Wheat, bush	266	Eggs, bbls	1,663
Corn, bush	9,017	Corn Meal, bags	1,256
Oats, bush	2,365	Beans, bush	2,126
Malt, bush	2,257	Grass Seed, bush	200
Barley, bush	680	Oil Cake, pkgs	342
Beef, pkgs	190	Dried Fruit, pkgs	14
Pork, pkgs	605	Stearine, pkgs	114
Cutmeats, pkgs	1,113	Grease, pkgs	60
Butter, pkgs	2,152	Peas, bush	300
Cheese, pkgs	170	Sugar, bbls	100
Lard, pkgs	724	Molasses, bbls	100
Wool, bales	48	Molasses, hhds	25
Whisky, bbls	376	P. Oil, bbls	60
Leather, sides	9,671	Petroleum, pkgs	364
Hides, No.	861		

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Sales at the Open Board, April 17.

N. Y. Central	M. S. & N.I. RR	Oh. & Miss. cer.
100...... 99½	100 63	10000 ...... 26½
100...... 99¼	200 ..... 63½	5000 ...... 26½
100...... 99	100 63	10000 ...... 26½
100.. s3. 99	500... s3. 63¼	Canton Co
100. s3. 99½	Clev. & Pitts R.	100 33
100 s5 99½	200 ... 73½	200 ...... 33½
Erie Railroad	600... s3. 73¼	100 ...... 33½
100.... c. 73¾	200.... c. 73¼	Cumb. Coal
500..... 73½	200 .. s3. 73½	100 . b10. 46
200.... c. 73½	Ch. & Rk. I. ex-d	100 ... c. 46
200..... 73½	200 ..... 96¾	200 . s3. 46
100... c. 73¼	100 97	200 . c. 46
200.. s10. 73¼	100 . c. 97	Quicksilver
200. s3 73¼	Chi. & N.W. RR.	100 63
200 s10 71½	100 . 31½	100 . s3. 62½
300. 73½	Chi. & N.W. prf.	300 ..... 62½
100 . s10 73¼	200... s3. 62½	100 ..... 62½
200.. s3 73½	300 ... 62½	Mari. Min. Co.
Reading RR	P., F. W. & C. ex-d	100 .... 14½
500 . c. 106½	201...... 98	Hudson River
500..... 106½	300...... 96½	300 109
500.... 106½	100... s3. 96½	100 ...... 108½
500...... 106½	200...... 97	

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., NEW-YORK, April 17.

Total receipts	$2,645,855.74
For customs	346,000.00
Total payments	3,274,269.08
On account of loan	325,000.00
Total balance	33,774,087.41

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT. NEW-YORK, April 17.

Exchanges	$30,741,121.45
Balances	2,250,448.07

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The supply of surplus funds pressing upon the market for employment is largely in excess of the demand, and rates for call loans range from five to six per cent., and in exceptional cases round sums have been offered at four per cent. to choice borrowers.

The gold market opened at 153, but quickly declined under the offerings of gold, cash and regular, and remained throughout the day steady at about 148¾. Government and the loan agents will take effectual means to keep the price at and under 150. Cash gold was plentiful to-day, and it is borrowed easily at one-sixteenth per cent. per day.

The foreign exchange market is firm at 100½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills from first hands, and in some cases 100¾ is asked, but some sales have been made from second hands at 100. The leading bankers are not anxious to sell at current rates.

The regular and public stock boards have held only one session to-day, and publish no statement of sales, and have resolved to do the same to-morrow. On Wednesday the boards will hold no session, that being the day appointed for the funeral of our lamented and beloved President Lincoln.

The prices at the first regular board were firm, at an advance on those of Friday, but at the public board they declined. Afterward Erie was sold at 72¾, and New-York Central at 98¾. The general market, however, closed steady.

The public mind has recovered its serenity, and the future is viewed hopefully. President Johnson has the unqualified support of financial and business circles. Many entertain the opinion that the sad and startling news of President Lincoln's assassination will cause many government bonds to be returned to this country for sale. Europe never sells the securities it holds hastily or on the receipt of partial intelligence, and this case is not likely to prove an exception to its general routine. There are sound reasons for believing that European trading in our government bonds will not be seriously disturbed by the death of President Lincoln. Government bonds are firm, and few are offering on the market. The excessive abundance of money is favorable to higher prices in all securities.

The weekly bank statement shows increasing strength on the part of the banks, the legal tenders being increased $4,636,505. Bank expansion is also progressing, the loans being increased $2,352,706, and the net deposits $2,985,496.

The following quotations were made at the board, compared with those of Friday afternoon:

	Mon.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, coupon	108¼	108	¼	..
U. S. 5-20 coupons	106¾	107	..	¼
U. S. 5-20 coupons, new	106¾	106¾	..	..
U. S. 10-40 coupons	93	93	..	..
U. S. certificates	99	99¼	..	¼
Tennessee 6s	64¾	64½	¼	..
Missouri 6s	67¾	67½	¼	..
New-York Central	101¼	101	¼	..
Erie	72¾	70¼	2½	..
Erie preferred	85	83	2	..
Hudson River	105¾	104¼	1½	..
Reading	107¼	106½	¾	..
Michigan Central	110¼	109¼	1	..
Michigan Southern	63¾	63¾	..	..
Illinois Central	112½	111	1½	..
Pittsburg	73¾	73½	¼	..
Northwestern	31½	31¾	..	¼
Northwestern preferred	61¼	62¾	..	1½
Toledo	100	100	..	..
Rock Island	97¼	97	¼	..
Fort Wayne	94¾	94½	¼	..
Ohio and Miss	26¼	26½	..	¼
Canton	33¼	33	¼	..
Cumberland	47	46	..	1
Quicksilver	64	64½	..	½
Mariposa	15¾	15	¾	..

A meeting of bank officers was held to-day at the American Exchange Bank. John Q. Jones, Esq., was appointed chairman, and W. A. Camp, manager of the clearing house, secretary. A committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. John E. Williams, George S. Coe, James Gallatin, William A. Macy, and Edwin Haight, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to President Lincoln's death, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow.

Trade was but partially resumed to-day; the produce exchange and other business centers were open, but there was only a slim attendance, and many private establishments were closed entirely or open only part of the day.

The prices of gold to-day were: At 10:30 A.M., 153; 11 A.M., 150¾; 11:30 A.M., 149; 12 M., 148¾; 12 30 P.M., 149; 1 P.M., 149¼; 1:30 P.M., 148¾; 2 P.M., 148½; 2:30 P.M., 148¾; 3 P.M., 148¾; 3:30 P.M., 148¾; 4 P.M., 148¾, and at 4:15 P.M., 148¾.

SPECIE EXPORTS.—For the week ending April 15:

April 12, steamship Colombia, Havana—Spanish gold	$5,100
April 13, brig Las Amigas, Para—American gold	4,000
April 15, steamship Teutonia, Hamburg—German silver	500
April 15, steamship Teutonia, Hamburg—American gold	86,000
April 15, steamship Etna, Liverpool—American gold	22,500
Total for the week	$118,900
Previously reported	$5,009,702
Total since January 1	$5,128,602

NEW-YORK ASSISTANT TREASURY.—The transactions for the last week at the custom-house and sub-treasury were as follows:

	Custom-House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Payments.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.
April 10...	$201,426.58	$3,907,290.70	$4,049,403.65
April 11...	235,602.61	2,073,175.01	4,315,092.88
April 12...	194,720.93	4,280,187.98	4,290,020.08
April 13...	237,564.49	12,650,173.35	13,071,334.87
April 14...	309,006.25	6,658,162.98	8,116,910.07
April 15...	....	4,554,258.50	5,251,740.89
Total	$1,238,265.62	$35,332,860.07	$36,104,003.04
Balance in sub-treasury morning of April 10			33,027,358.36
			$69,131,361.40
Deduct payments during the week			35,332,860.67
Balance on Saturday evening			$34,398,500.73
Increase during the week			771,140.37

DRY GOODS.—Brown sheetings are in very light supply, and the demand is fairly active. We quote: Amoskeag A, 31c.; Indian Orchard BB, 16c.; Pepperell E, 34c.; Appleton A, 31c.; and Stark A, 30c.

Bleached shirtings have been active at lower prices. The jobbers' quotations are as follows: For New-York Mills, 37½c.; Williamsville, 29c.; Wamsutta, 30c.; White Rock, 26c.; Lonsdale, 23½c.; 4-4 Semper Idem, 23c.; Arkwright, 26c.; Portsmouth E, 15c.; and Boot S, 22c.

Prints have been very active at a light decline. Jobbers are asking the following prices: Merrimack, 22c. to 23c.; Dunnell's, 17c.; American, 19c.; Sprague's, 20c.; Edo, blues, 21c.; Pacific, 20c.; Allen's, 18c.; Arnold's, 15c.; Richmond's, 18c.; and Sprague's and London mourning, 18c.

Brown drills are dull and quiet at the following prices: Agawam, 23c.; Laconia, 32c.; Pepperell, 31c.; Stark H, 26c.; and Globe, 20.

Ticks have been pressed for sale at 65c. for Amoskeag A C A; 42c. for do. D; 40c. for Everett; 58c. for Hamilton D, 62½c. for Pearl River; 52½c. for Pemberton AA; and 37c. for do. X.

Stripes have been dull and inactive at the nominal quotations of 42c. for Whittenton A; 35c. for Everett; and 46c. for York.

Denims have been active at irregular prices. We quote: Amoskeag, 60c.; Falls A, 50c.; York, 55c.; Manchester, 25c.; Hudson River, 22c.; and Monadnock, 22c.

Delaines have been active, without, however, any material change in prices. The jobbers' prices are 24c. for Hamilton, Manchester, and Pacific, and 26c. for Pacific Challies.

Ginghams are without change at 24c. for new Glasgow, 26c. for new Lancaster, and 18c. for Roanoke.

Jeans have been moderately active at last week's prices. We quote: Androscoggin, Bates, Portland, and Newmarket, 15c.; Naumkeag, 27c.; and Amoskeag, 25c.

Woolen goods generally are lower, and there is but little business being transacted in them. Army flannels are selling at 55c., while other varieties are still lower.

The foreign dry goods market has been moderately active, but prices have been irregular. The offerings at auction have been large, and in most cases at greatly reduced prices.

EUROPEAN FINANCES.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 29:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,224,100	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion	14,574,100
Total	£29,224,100	Total	£29,224,100

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,023,271
Rest	3,928,631	Other Securities	21,150,643
Public Deposits	9,839,436	Notes	9,272,780
Other Deposits	13,478,242	Gold and Silver Coin	784,500
Seven Day and other Bills	437,424		
Total	£42,231,733	Total	£42,231,733

The return gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	Increase. £10,053
Public deposits	Decrease. 359,560
Other deposits	Decrease. 73,552

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	No change.
Other securities	Decrease. 113,568
Notes unemployed	Decrease. 256,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,951,320, being an increase of £317,525; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,358,959, showing an increase of £50,363, when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The dealings in American securities are thus referred to in Mr. E. P. Satterthwaite's Circular: We have to report a very active market in London during the past week for American securities with a very large business doing, some considerable purchases being made for American account, especially in Illinois shares, which have advanced from 55 to 61. Erie shares have been freely taken for investment, the low prices inducing purchases; they have improved from 32 to 36. United States five-twenty bonds advanced to 58 on Monday, but have since been duller, owing to supplies by continental holders; they close steady at 56½. An increasing business has been done in the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The London Times' city article, of April 5, says:

The English funds have been buoyant to-day (4th), and a further rise of ⅛ has been established. Consols for delivery opened at 90⅛ a 90¼, and soon advanced to 90½ a 90⅝; reduced and new three per cents. left off at 89⅜ a 89½; India stock, 214 to 217; Exchequer bills, 5s. a 0s. premium.

The payments to-day in connection with the 4th of the month passed off well, and the discount demand at the bank was comparatively light.

In the market for foreign securities, Mexican certificates were ⅛ better at 21¼ a 21¾, and the confederate loan at $31 a $33.

The last price from Paris this evening was 67f. 30c., showing a further fractional advance.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1¼ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.22½ per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about one-tenth per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILROADS.

Maryland 6 per cent	62 a 64
United States 5-20s, 1882	57¾ a 58¼
Virginia State 6 per cent	43 a 45
Virginia 5 per cent	29 a 31
Atlantic and Great Western, N. Y. Sec., 1st mort., 1880, 7 per cent	68 a 70
Atlantic 2d mort., 1881, 7 per cent	61 a 63
Atlantic, Pennsylvania, 1st mort., 1877	68 a 70
Atlantic, Pennsylvania, 2d mort., 1882	61 a 63
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	36 a 35
Erie 7 per cent., preferred do	40 a 42
Illinois Central 6 per cent., 1875	75 a 77
Illinois $100 shares (all paid)	61¼ a 61¾
Marietta and Cincinnati RR. bonds	66 a 68
Panama RR. 1st mort., 7 per cent., 1865	99 a 100
Panama 2d do., 7 per cent., 1872	99 a 101
Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent., convertible	78 a 80
Pennsylvania, $50 shares	33 a 35

A dispatch dated London, April 4, P.M., says: Consols for money, 90½ a 90¾; Illinois Central shares, 62½ a 63½; Erie shares, 36 a 37; Five-twenties, 56 a 59.

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.—The following is the statement of the weekly averages of the New-York city banks for the weeks ending on the dates named:

Weeks ending	Ap'l. 15, '65.	Ap'l. 8, '65.	Differences.
Loans	$206,603,095	$204,153,389	Inc. $2,354,706
Specie	19,533,734	20,045,970	Dec. 512,242
Leg. tend.	51,058,505	46,421,957	Inc. 4,636,505
Circulation	4,757,862	4,773,528	Dec. 15,666
Net depos.	177,515,045	174,550,545	Inc. 2,965,400
Av. exch'ge	74,713,515	84,088,278	Dec. 9,374,713
Ratio of coin to liabilities	10.70 p. c.	11.10 p. c.	Dec. 0.40 p. c.
Inc. loans	34 banks.	20 banks.	
Inc. specie	21 banks.	17 banks.	

COMPARISONS FOR SIX YEARS.

Week ending	April 15, '65.	April 16, '64.	April 18, '63.
Loans	$206,603,095	$193,708,699	$160,152,822
Specie	19,533,734	21,687,070	36,701,693
Circulation	4,757,862	5,770,050	6,039,558
Net deposits	177,515,045	163,360,790	164,122,148
Av. exch'ges	74,713,515	107,765,007	43,230,261
Ratio of coin to liabilities	10.70 p. c.	12.45 p. c.	21.35 p. c.

Weeks ending	April 19, '62.	April 20, '61.	April 21, '60.
Loans	$123,070,263	$124,701,269	$128,448,863
Specie	34,671,528	40,620,270	23,233,514
Circulation	8,064,663	8,615,057	8,700,459
Net deposits	95,110,840	97,504,762	82,836,498
Av. exch'ges	18,921,863	20,870,018	26,788,736
Ratio of coin to liabilities	33.58 p. c.	38.27 p. c.	25.43 p. c.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice-Pres't,

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

No. 50 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall st.,

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY. ALL SIZES OF

7-30S

CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This Bank allows to BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms. ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
32 WALL Street, New-York,
Government Agents
for the sale of the
UNITED STATES "7-30 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

BOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 Wall street, New York. (Formerly officers of the Park Bank.) Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE. NEW-YORK, April 17.

There will be no session at Gallagher's Evening Exchange till after the funeral ceremonies of the lamented President. R. H. GALLAGHER & BRO.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.—Average amount of loans, specie, circulation, and net deposits for the week ending April 15, 1865, and comparison with the previous week:

Banks.	Saturday, Apr. 8. Loans.	Saturday, Apr. 8. Specie.	Saturday, Apr. 15. Loans.	Saturday, Apr. 15. Specie.
Bk. New-York	$7,504,014	4,123,092	8,015,081	4,016,124
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	204,153,389	20,045,976	206,508,095	19,533,734

Banks.	Saturday, Apr. 8. Circula'n.	Saturday, Apr. 8. Net. Dep.	Saturday, Apr. 15. Circula'n.	Saturday, Apr. 15. Net. Dep.
Bank New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,151,131
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,773,528	174,550,545	4,757,862	177,515,045

Exchanges for the week ending April 8	$483,653,634.86
Exchanges for the week ending April 15	427,181,676.97
Balances for the week ending April 8	20,551,274.13
Balances for the week ending April 15	16,988,280.95

RATIO OF SPECIE.

Banks.	Apr. 8.	Apr. 15.	Banks.	Apr. 8.	Apr. 15.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*On gross deposits.

MINING NEWS.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The mining stock market to-day was totally stagnant.

In the petroleum share market a small business was transacted. Oceanic sold at $2.75 to $2.68, U.S. was quoted at $11, Highgate sold at 71c., Rynd Farm at $3.60, and Tack at $2.12.

The petroleum boards have suspended their regular sessions until after the day of the President's funeral.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, APRIL 17.

[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, APRIL 17.

[illegible]	[illegible]

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston this day, telegraphed to J. E. Gay & Co., 29 Wall street:

Central ...... no bid.	—	Isle Royale... no bid.	—
Copper Falls	23	Minnesota	10
Franklin	45½	Quincy	74
Hancock	[illegible]	Rockland	5
Huron	40	Superior	5

A telegram from the San Francisco house of Wells, Fargo & Co., dated April 14, quotes stocks there as follows:

Gould & Curry	$2,000 per foot
Savage	2,045 per foot
Potosi	875 per foot
Ophir	600 per foot
Crown Point	1,375 per foot
Yellow Jacket	2,425 per foot
Belcher	1,275 per foot
Chollar	825 per foot
Imperial	210 per share
California Steam Navigation Co	72 per cent
California State Telegraph Co	35 per cent

Consolidation on equal terms of Potosi and Chollar determined on.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville Miners' Journal of Saturday says:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 52,481.14; by canal, 28,426.00; for the week, 80,913.14 tons, against 51,813 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade of this region has diminished this week, and there will be a much larger reduction next week, as many of the collieries are stopping, having no orders. The truth is, we have never known trade so dull as it is at present, at this season of the year. If it were not for supplying the government with coal there would be a total stoppage.

We regret to learn that a number of operators have sent a large number of cargoes to their agents in New-York, which were unsold. Their cargoes are accumulating at that city, and sales cannot be effected except at a ruinous sacrifice—prices, we learn, that would net the shippers less than three dollars per ton. Such a policy is destructive to the trade; far better to stop the mines, or, if the unsalable sizes cannot be disposed of by those who are supplying the government with the larger sizes, they had better pile it at the mines.

The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1864. Week.	1864. Total.	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	Inc. Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	39,767	340,331	37,488	376,851	30,6[illegible]
Schuyl. Can.	22,118	10,297	28,426	84,304	14,1[illegible]
L. Val. R. R.	20,041	420,569	33,044	466,518	45,1[illegible]
Lehigh Can.	10,681	12,114	10,672	6,067	d6,2[illegible]
Shamokin	21,610	263,109	19,774	170,653	d92,1[illegible]
Room Run	4,044	68,063	3,201	38,007	d29,8[illegible]
Treve. C.C.	5,101	42,634	10,618	61,543	43,3[illegible]
Shamokin	....	57,702	...	51,415	d6,2[illegible]
Tremont	2,168	7,036	1,101	5,170	d1,8[illegible]
Sh. Mt.	1,490	7,378	...	16	d7,3[illegible]
Lykens Val.	1,549	1,501	2,231	16,000	8,7[illegible]
Broad Top	..	74,651	...	61,453	d13,2[illegible]
Total	162,852	1,655,852	156,547	1,662,665	
	156,547	1,662,655			
	6,305	22,897			

The trade for the week shows a falling off compared with last year, and next week the decrease will be much larger.

We understand there was a meeting of the iron and coal trade on the Lehigh, a few days ago, for the purpose of conferring together with regard to prices. The iron men on the Lehigh, we learn, demand a reduction of $2 a ton on coal, to enable them to continue their works to meet the reduced prices of iron.

THE HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY have just struck "ile."

The Hickory Farm Oil Company own in fee 297 acres on both sides of West Hickory Creek, with a front of half a mile on the Allegheny river.

These lands are in one body, and the new well is in the middle. The well just struck is the first well of any size within some miles of that locality.

The oil is represented as of great density and valuable as a lubricator.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market was without essential change.

The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western Flours was dull, but pretty firm. Sales 6,000 bbls. at $7.25 a $7.60 for supers, $7.75 a $8 for extra State, $8.25 a $8.40 for shipping round hoop Ohio, $7.90 a $9.50 for extra Western, and $9.60 a $11.60 for double extra Western and St. Louis. There was also some business in No. 2 Flour at $6.50 a $7.

Southern Flour was dull and heavy. Sales 500 bbls. at $8.50 a $9.30 for supers, and $9.60 a $12 for fancy and extras. Canada Flour was dull at $8 a $10. Rye Flour nominal. Corn Meal was steady at $6 for Jersey, and $6.50 for Brandywine.

Wheat was unchanged. Sales 7,000 bushels common Red Winter at $1.60; 7,000 do. at $1.63; 7,000 bushels Amber Michigan, $1.80; 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, $1.65, 9,000 bushels White Canada, $2.20.

Corn was firm but quiet. New Western, $1.30 a $1.35; New Yellow, $1.35 a $1.35; Old Western Mixed nominal.

Rye may be quoted at $1.00 a $1.05, offered and asked.

Oats were quiet at 82c. a 86c. for Canada and Jersey, and 88c. a 90c. for Western. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork opened a dollar higher, but the improvement was subsequently lost, and the market closed flat. Sales 6,000 bbls. at $27.50 a [illegible] for New Mess, closing at the lower figure, $25 a $26 for Old Mess; $24.75 a $25.50 for prime Mess, and $25 for Prime.

Lard was firm, with rather more inquiry. Sales 1,500 bbls. and tcs. at 16c. a 18c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered, and 18½c. for choice.

Cut Meats were firm, but quiet. Shoulders, 14½c. a 15c.; Hams, 16c. a 11c. The high price of fresh Beef tends to maintain the price of these articles.

Bacon was quite firm. Sales 700 boxes at 15c. for Western Cumberland; 15¾c. for long ribbed, and 16¾c. for short ribbed.

Beef was quiet, and unchanged. Sales 250 bbls. at $7 a $8 for State Mess; $12 a $15 for plain Western Mess, and $15 a $18 for extra do. Tierce Beef nominal. Beef Hams firm, but quiet.

Butter steady, at 10c. a 25c. Ohio, and 23c. a 33c. for State. Cheese, 16c. a 20c. for Ohio and State, and 20c. a 22c. for factory-made.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—Business has been limited, including 15 casks Cream Tartar at 36 cents, to arrive, and 38½c. on the spot, gold; 10 tons Soda Ash, 3¾c.; 10 casks Bleaching Powder, 3½c.; 100 kegs Bi Carb. Soda, 7½c.; a few bbls. Borax, 40c., cash.

FURS AND SKINS.—The London sale resulted as follows: Racoon and Red Fox were 15 per cent. lower, Cross and Silver Fox and Bear 25 per cent. lower; Kitt Fox, Fisher, Mink, Lynx, and Pole Muskrat, brought old prices; Dark Muskrat sold 10 per cent. higher; Otter and Marten 20 per cent. lower, and Skunk 5 per cent. lower. The short collection here is now said to be more than counterbalanced by the immense old stocks held in Europe. Beaver, Mink, and Otter are wanted here. We correct our quotations to conform, as near as may be, to present values, which are as follows:

Gold prices—add premium on gold for currency prices.

	Northern and Eastern. No. 1.	Western. No. 1.
Beaver, dark..per lb.	$1.50 a $2.00	$1.00 a $1.50
Beaver, pale	1.00 a 1.25	75 a 1.00
Bear, black	4.00 a 10.00	3.00 a 8.00
Bear, cubs	2.00 a 0.00	1.00 a 4.00
Badger	10 a 70	10 a 50
Cat, wild	10 a 75	10 a 70
Cat, house	10 a 20	10 a 15
Fisher, dark	4.00 a 8.00	3.00 a 6.00
Fox, silver	4.00 a 20.00	....
Fox, cross	3.00 a 5.00	2.00 a 4.00
Fox, red	1.50 a 2.00	1.25 a 1.75
Fox, gray	25 a 70	25 a 60
Lynx	1.50 a 2.00	1.00 a 1.50
Marten, dark	2.00 a 5.00	1.00 a 3.00
Mink, dark	3.00 a 4.00	2.00 a 3.00
Mink, pale	2.00 a 3.00	1.50 a 2.50
Muskrat	8 a 20	6 a 15
Otter	3.00 a 0.00	2.00 a 3.00
Opossum	5 a 10	5 a 6
Racoon	20 a 60	20 a 40
Skunk, black	50 a 60	20 a 40
Skunk, striped	15 a 35	10 a 25
Skunk, white	2 a 3	2 a 3

FIRE CRACKERS.—There have been some sales at $4.20 a $4.25 per box for No. 1 Canton; but the sale is slow of these prices.

LEATHER—*Hemlock Sole*—Our list of prices may be considered somewhat nominal. We quote the current rates, at which most of our leather has found purchasers. Many of our trade are now sellers at these prices, and it may also be remarked that for small desirable parcels outside figures are readily obtained. Transactions with jobbers and manufacturers have been larger than for some time past. *Oak Sole*—Rates have again slightly receded since our last. Sales of moderate extent, at steady price for prime descriptions.

29c. a 30c. for Hemlock Buenos Ayres, light; 32c. a 34c. for middle; 31c. a 34c. for heavy; 29c. a 30c. for California, light; 31c. a 32c. for middle; 30c. a 31c. for heavy; 27c. a 29c. for Orinoco, &c., light; 30c. a 32c. for middle; 29c. a 30c. for heavy; 26c. a 27c. for damaged; 29c. a 31c. for upper in rough; 42c. a 46c. for Oak, light; 44c. a 45c. for middle; 44c. a 48c. for heavy; 45c. a 50c. for crop; 40c. a 44c. for upper in rough; 20c. a 22c. for offal, cash.

OIL CAKE.—Sales of Western at $50 per ton.

PAINTS.—We quote Dry Oxide Zinc at 8 cents, which is lower.

PETROLEUM.—The market was quiet, and prices unchanged. Crude, 36c.; bonded, 51c. a 52c.; free, 70c. a 71c.

SALT.—We notice sales of a cargo of Lisbon at 41c., and one of Inagua at 45c.

TOBACCO.—The market has been unsettled by political events. Sales 151 hhds. Kentucky at 8c. a 25c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf, 7½c. a 10c.

WHISKEY.—Firm. Small sales at $2.10 a $2.12.

FREIGHTS.—Shipments dull; rates nominal. To Liverpool, 2½ tons Bark, at 7s. 6d., and per steamer 50 tcs. Beef, at private terms. To Marseilles, 10,000 Staves, at private terms; and to Bremen, 40 casks Ashes, at 12s. 6d.

MARINE NEWS.

For Later Marine News see Eighth page.

SUN RISES	5 18	MOON RISES	morn 0 53
SUN SETS	6 41	HIGH WATER	even 1 43

The time of High Water at Sandy Hook is [illegible] minutes from the time. For High Tide at Hell Gate add 1 hour and 41 minutes.

Port of New York .... April 17, 1865

Cleared.

Steamship G Benlen, Salter, Beaufort—Murray & Nephew.

Ship Atmosphere (Pr), Eves, Liverpool—Tapscott Bros & Co.

Ship Hermann von Brabant (Brem), Strohmorer, Bremen—Rager Bros.

Ship Adela (Belg), Claussen, Antwerp—W F Schmidt's Son & Co.

Ship Columbia, Tomlinson, St John, NB—O H Marshall & Co.

Bark Telegraph, Ferrer, Cronstadt—R W Ropes & Co.

Bark Brazilian (Br), Greene, Cow Bay—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Philadelphia—O & E J Peters.

Brig Betty (Swe), Sylven, Santos—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Princess Royal (Br), Crowell, Curacoa—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Argead, Lindsey, Philadelphia—James W Elwell & Co.

Brig Harriet (Br), Bartaby, Laguayra—H J & O A Wolf.

Brig W H Harris (Br), Card, Demerara—D R De Wolf & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

U S steam transport Detroit, Wilcox, Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamers Western Metropolis, Liberty, Ashland, Mercedita; ships [illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The supplement of additions and corrections to the American Lloyds for April 15, has been issued by the association at No 35 Wall street. In it will be found sixty four new classifications and surveys, including the six steamers, nine ships, fifteen barks, fourteen brigs and twenty-two schooners. There are also given six surveys.

[illegible]

Spoken.

March 17, lat 25, lon 42 36, ship Charger, Knowles, from Boston March 5 for San Francisco—had experienced heavy weather and lost three men overboard.

April 8, lat 17, lon 41 44, sch Constitution, from New York for [illegible].

April 8, lat 30, lon 73, Br bark Blair Athol, from New York for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

West Wind (Br), Allen, do; Br brigs Northern Light, Halley, and Wm Greenough, Campbell, do.

Manzanillo—Ar 1st inst, Br brig Florence, Roberts, New York.

Remedios—Sld 31st ult, brig John Pierce, Strout, New York.

[illegible] Old 11th, sch Caspian, Haynes, New York.

Trinidad, Cuba—Ar 3d inst, bark Chas Edwin, Tibbetts, New York.

AUCTION NOTICES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RICHARD WARREN, Auctioneer.

[The Sale of Goods advertised by us, by order of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, for This Day, is postponed for one week, on account of the death of President Lincoln.]

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
Including
LUPIN'S CELEBRATED SUMMER FABRICS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c.

MESSRS. BENKARD & HUTTON
Will sell through
TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO.,
On TUESDAY, April 25, and WEDNESDAY, April 26,
In their own Store, No. 141 DUANE Street,
On Four Months' Credit,
The following desirable Goods of recent importation.

FRENCH GOODS,

1,000 Pieces of WORSTED FABRICS, consisting of Black and Colored MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, CHALLYS, CREPE MARETZ, BAREGES, POPLINES, &c.

ALSO,

2,000 Pieces BRITISH DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS,
Consisting of
COATINGS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c., &c.

ALSO,
600 Pieces SILKS.
ALSO,
12,000 SHAWLS.

For particulars see Auction column.

As this Sale will comprise the whole of certain very desirable articles, owing to a very reduced importation, no better opportunity will be offered again to dealers this Season.

BENKARD & HUTTON,
141 DUANE Street.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

FINE IRISH LINENS, LINEN GOODS, &c.

KOBBE & CORLIES
Will hold on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865,
At 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 81 and 83 Leonard St.,
On a Credit of Four Months,
A Large and Attractive Sale of
FINE IRISH LINENS, DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE COVERS, BIRDS-EYE DIAPERS,
L. C. HDKFS, &c.,

For the particulars of which they refer to the advertisement under Auction Head.

ALSO,
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
ALSO,
PARIS KID GLOVES, English and German Lisle Thread, Cotton and Lisle GLOVES, &c.
ALSO,
2,000 Dozen Paris Silk RIBBON AND TUBULAR TIES.
ALSO,
100 Dozen Diamond and Straight Tied HOOP SKIRTS, of a celebrated manufacture.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

Important Special Sale of
SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21,
On the Premises,
No. 12 COLLEGE PLACE, between Warren and Murray Sts.
By Order of
MESSRS. H. LEON & CO.,
(Who are Declining Business,) their entire Stock of
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS, SHEARS, RAZORS, &c.,
Comprising in part
6,000 Dozen Fine SHEFFIELD POCKET KNIVES, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Blades, in Shell, Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo, Stag and Cocoa, fresh importations and selected especially for this market.
ALSO,
4,000 Dozen English TABLE KNIVES and FORKS, Full assortments, together with fine lines of
ENGLISH CUTLERY ON CARDS, FINE SHEFFIELD RAZORS, GUNS AND RIFLES, PERCUSSION CAPS, PISTOLS, PADLOCKS, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, &c. Also, IVORY CARVERS, together with Shelving, Store Fixtures, Desks, Safes, &c.

We would call the particular attention of the Trade to this sale, as the goods are of Fresh Importation, and will be sold without reserve, the firm closing their business in this country.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale, and the goods will be open for examination; also may be had on the premises, or by application to
J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
4 GOLD Street, N. Y.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The Governor of the State having appointed THURSDAY, April 20, as a day of Mourning, this is to give notice that the regular Trade Sale, falling due on that day, will be held at my Warehouse,

COR. RAYMOND AND WILLOUGHBY STREETS,
BROOKLYN, L. I.,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865,
At 11 o'clock,

When, in connection with the regular assortment of
HATS,
will be offered the entire balance of
TROPICAL HATS.

The Sale will be large and worthy the attention of the trade.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

THE WORLD.

THE DAILY WORLD, published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted), price FOUR CENTS; mailed at TEN DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS per week.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD, published Tuesdays and Fridays, FOUR DOLLARS a year; three copies, TEN DOLLARS; five copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, TWO DOLLARS a year; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; ten copies, SEVENTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, THIRTY DOLLARS. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS no notice will be taken of. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any quarter of the globe. If used, will be paid for.

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS we cannot undertake to return.

ALL BUSINESS LETTERS for this office should be addressed to "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, New-York.

The World

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

THE COUNTRY AND THE NEW PRESIDENT

We are sorry to see in the columns of a New England contemporary allusion made to the unfortunate occurrence in the Senate chamber on the 4th of last March, regretted by no one more, we are sure, than by the present President himself. The late President exhibited equally the generosity of his native disposition and his keen appreciation of the national character, when he said to a friend, but a day or two before his death, "Don't you worry about ANDY JOHNSON. He "is no drunkard, and the American people "will never refuse to pardon him for one "error."

The American people are by no means disposed to agree with Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH and his "accomplished New England statesmen" in regarding the advent of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON to power as "an appalling event," only to be averted by impeachment. They certainly resented the insult which he has repented, but they gladly believe it a single error, and all men of every party who love their country will make haste to strengthen the hands of the chief magistrate by confidence in the earnestness of his patriotic purposes, by a generous construction of his acts and his policy, by a liberal estimate of the manly boldness and the unquestionable strength of character which have marked his career, as well as by the advocacy of, or the opposition to, such measures as he may hereafter inaugurate.

For, as the tragic death which closed the career of the late President afforded every magnanimous opponent to him, while living, the opportunity to regard him, being dead, no longer as a partisan, but only as an American whose fame belongs to his whole country, so, the difficulties, the unforeseen dangers and the inevitable trials which will surround every footstep of the new chief magistrate as he proceeds upon the real task of his term—Reconstruction, and the great perils of the nation itself will invite those who opposed his election most strenuously, and who in the heat of contest may have judged him too harshly, to such a generous and cordial support of his administration, whether that support shall be rendered in advocacy of such of his measures as seem wise, and statesmanlike, or in the form of a frank, vigorous, yet temperate, opposition to such of his measures as may seem to the Democracy unwise. And an administration so sturdy as that which ANDREW JOHNSON's will be, will profit equally, and the cause of good government will profit more, in the trials through which this people is to be led, by the vigorous and steadying support of a constitutional opposition, than even by the compliance of an interested party in power.

SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—THE MILITARY PROBLEM SOLVED AND DISMISSED—THE POLICY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

With a confirmation of the capture of Mobile, we are enabled, this morning, to chronicle the surrender to General SHERMAN of the army of General JOHNSTON, on the same terms as those granted by General GRANT to General LEE. Thus, at last, every considerable city and town, and every important strategic point in the Southern States is in our possession, and the rebels have no longer an organized force in the field to oppose us. With the rebel government dispersed, its finances broken down, its credit ruined, and its armies destroyed, all has been done which it is possible for military power to do toward the restoration of the Union.

The country, then, enters upon a new era. From this time forward, a great mass of questions which have agitated and divided public opinion cease to have any practical interest, and belong rather to history than to politics. The best mode of conducting the war can no longer be a subject of controversy when the war has ceased to exist; and the civil questions that follow are of such magnitude and urgency that old grounds of difference must immediately lose their hold on public attention.

The great subjects that now come into the foreground are so difficult, delicate, and so fraught with important consequences for good or for evil, that they would justify anxiety, whoever might be at the head of the government. But, by a most unlooked-for conjuncture, the point of time which marks a total change in the practical duties of the government, is attended by a change in the hands to which these duties are intrusted; so that the future is more dark and uncertain than at any previous period. We suppose this state of uncertainty can be of no long duration; matters are in too critical a state, and the necessity for action, in *some* direction, too urgent, for the new President to maintain a lengthened reticence. We have no wish that President JOHNSON should be precipitate in making a declaration of his policy. When he has once committed himself, the pride of consistency, and a reasonable regard for the dignity of his station, will make it difficult for him to correct even what he might afterwards perceive to be errors. It does not yet appear whether he is taking time to revise his opinions, or is merely waiting till the decencies due to his deceased predecessor have been so far discharged as to release him from the indecorum that would attend a declared innovation on Mr. LINCOLN's policy previous to the funeral obsequies. Until the affecting solemnities of these days of public mourning are past, President JOHNSON is hardly a free agent, if he purposes a change of policy. For this reason, nothing can be very confidently inferred, one way or the other, from his present acquiescent attitude. But so long as his policy is undisclosed, it is fair and generous to expect the best.

In the speech made by Mr. JOHNSON after the capture of Richmond, he expressed himself with much emphasis in favor of the sternest severity against the rebel leaders, accompanied with lenity toward their deluded followers. It is not probable that he will change this opinion; but we do not therefore infer that the war is to be followed by a train of capital executions. The tendency of what has taken place within the last few days will be to cause the most notorious instigators and abettors of the rebellion to abscond from the country. The sense of utter failure, the humiliation of living among the people they have deluded and ruined, the fear of a terrible retaliation to appease the people of the North, incensed by the assassination of their honored chief magistrate, and the well understood vigor of his successor, furnish so many reasons for sudden flight, that the leading rebels probably will not "stand upon the order of their going." When they have fled into exile, *their* trial and punishment is taken out of the circle of practical questions; and after the great rogues have escaped, we cannot suppose Mr. JOHNSON will think it befits the dignity of the government to wreak its vengeance on the lesser ones. With regard to the officers and soldiers of the two surrendered armies, the question of punishment can have no place; for whatever may be thought of the terms, the government is bound to respect its own honor and keep its pledges. President JOHNSON will therefore find so much settled by circumstances, and the field for the exercise of severity so much narrowed by flight, on the one hand, and by the terms of surrender, on the other, that, as he can have no motive for vindictive cruelty to the defenseless, we do not apprehend an era of bloody conscriptions under his administration.

Our apprehensions relate rather to the difficult problem of reorganizing the state governments of the South, and bringing them back into their constitutional relations to the Union. This, it should be self-evident, cannot be done without the co-operation of a majority of the southern people; and no measures can be praiseworthy which do not tend to cure their alienation and give them a feeling of confidence and security.

Mr. JOHNSON has a great opportunity; and, if he is wise, great advantages for improving it. He knows the South; he is experienced in all the arts by which that part of the southern population may be influenced, on which we must rely in the early stages of reconstruction. His success in public life has been due to his power over the poorer classes of the southern white population; he has held a succession of high and honorable offices by their suffrages. There is probably not a public man in the whole South who so well understands their temper; who enters so fully and sympathetically into their modes of viewing things; who is so well qualified by his experience and by the cast of his talents, to convince them that their interests are adverse to those of the great slaveholders, who incited and led the secession movement. With the new topic furnished him by the failure and ruin brought upon that section, Mr. JOHNSON's influence with the southern masses ought to be rather increased than diminished. If they are prudently and skillfully managed, it ought to be easy for them to submit to a government of which one of their own number (whose affiliation with them is his chief boast, in season and out of season) is the head.

There can be no question, as a matter of *fact*, that the institution of slavery has borne hard on the interests of the southern masses. There can be as little question that Mr. JOHNSON has peculiar qualifications, beyond almost any other man that could occupy his great station, for converting this matter of fact into a matter of opinion, among those most concerned to recognize it. In his origin, character, antecedents, tastes, manners, and opinions, Mr. JOHNSON is, *par excellence*, the tribune of the non-slaveholding southern whites; that is to say, of the majority of the southern people.

Now the North, we take it, will go right of itself; "the whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." It is the South that needs to be reconciled to the Union; the great thing of all is to get a majority for the Union in that section. Unless *that* can be done, reconstruction is hopeless. But the slaveholders were never a majority; and success can come only by first converting them, and then using their influence, or else by acting directly on the southern masses without, or in defiance of, their agency. The influence of the great slaveholders must be so shattered by this gigantic failure, that their old power of leadership would be gone, even if they were disposed to exert it on the right side. But for direct appeal to the "plebeian"—Mr. JOHNSON glories in the word, and we may use it without offense—for direct appeal to the plebeian class of the South, the new President is the best qualified of any man in the United States, having won all his political successes in this field. SWIFT had a saying that "we do not use razors to hew stones;" and when influence is needed, not so much over the cultivated classes of the North, as over the plebeian whites of the South, Mr. JOHNSON, (who lacks neither vigor of character nor force of intellect,) has great and unquestionable capacities for usefulness as President of the United States, in such a conjuncture as the present.

GOD grant that he may make the best use of these opportune endowments!

HAS THE ASSASSIN ESCAPED?

The fact that three days have now elapsed since the assassination of President LINCOLN, without the arrest of his murderer, naturally excites in the public mind grave apprehensions of his escape from human justice. Yet whither could such a criminal fly with any hope of permanent safety?

Had he turned his steps to the North or West he would find the civilized world one vast prison. DE QUINCEY illustrates the awful power of the Roman emperors by a vivid picture of the ubiquity of the imperial wrath, from which neither the frosts of Scythia nor the remotest deserts of the East could shelter its victim.

The moral sense of Christendom insures an equal ubiquity to the justice of the republic pursuing the assassin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In no nation of Europe could he find asylum; for his crime is no political offense, but a most flat and absolute murder, aggravated only, and not relieved, by the political complexion it assumes from the circumstances of the hour, and the station of his victim.

If, as seems to be most probable, he has passed beyond our military lines into the region where the rebellion is still defiant, we hold it due to the American name not readily to believe that any regular civil or military organization, even of Americans in rebellion against their country, will accept the curse and stigma of complicity with so atrocious a crime by protecting the criminal. There are, doubtless, frantic and blood-thirsty men at the South who would fraternize with such as he; but, until the contrary conviction is forced upon us in indignation and in shame, let us not abandon the belief that no nook or corner of this continent will be found, occupied by men pretending to administer authority in the name of an American commonwealth, which shall not be too small to be the hiding place of this miscreant, whose sacrilegious hand has struck so foul a blow, not at the life of a President alone, but at all that makes regular government, order in peace or war, civilization itself, possible among men.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

It is so long now since a European ruler really fell under the assassin's dagger that we shall hardly be surprised to see the mad and brutal murder of the President taken up by the press of England and France as a conclusive proof of the incapacity of the Americans for self-government, and of the failure of republican institutions.

Yet nothing could well be more unfair or more absurd. Had the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN stained the earlier stages of our conflict; had the dagger been invoked in the outset of this great civil strife, such an argument from its use might perhaps have been tenable. But at this crisis of the great struggle it plays a part, not of policy, but of despair; it represents not the temper and the habits of a people, nor even of a section of a people, but the frenzy of a faction or an individual. The dramatic features of the horrible transaction are perhaps properly attributable to the professional training and turn of mind of the reputed assassin; and, striking as they are, it is important that we should bear this fact in mind in estimating, as well as under the stress of the excited popular feeling of the hour we may, the relations of this appalling crime to the mighty history of which it must now forever form so conspicuous an episode.

Again and again, during the past half century, the lives of European princes and sovereigns have been taken or threatened in like manner. LOUIS PHILIPPE during the eighteen years of his reign over France escaped as many attempts upon his existence; and Europe has scarcely yet recovered from the political commotion into which it was thrown by the last and most formidable of several similar efforts to solve the problem of imperialism or republicanism in France by cutting the slender thread of the third NAPOLEON's life.

Under the first French republic, men's minds were dangerously familiarized with the cheap and cruel expedient of meeting political difficulties by putting out of the way the leading representatives of one or another political faith. CHARLOTTE CORDAY, possessed with a blind feminine horror of the excesses of MARAT, devoted herself to death in the hope of ridding France of a despot of opinion, who had made the guillotine an institution and terror a religion. When the arms of the French republic had triumphed over the Mussulman civilization in the East, a Syrian fanatic, in a kindred spirit, sacrificed himself to the frantic expectation that the death of KLEBER, the successor of BONAPARTE in the command of the army of Egypt, would rid the Orient of the accursed presence of the Giaour. NAPOLEON himself as First Consul and as Emperor was called to confront a like peril; and the darkest stain which rests upon his memory, the capture and execution of the Duke of ENGHIEN, was excused to his own mind, and is palliated by his admirers, on the ground that the adherents of the old race of Bourbon, the believers in the "right divine of kings to govern wrong," had set a price upon his life, and had erected assassination into a part of the lawful machinery of political warfare. This excuse and palliation are sadly weakened by the fact that in his last will and testament the exile of St. Helena bequeathed a sum of money to a soldier of the empire who, after the definitive failure of the campaign of 1815, undertook to redress the wrongs of France and her elected chief by the assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the commander of the allied armies, and, as the results of that campaign proved, the best friend of French independence and of French liberty.

The duke escaped the madman's dagger; but had he fallen beneath it, his death would have furnished, perhaps, the nearest parallel that could be found in modern times to the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by a southern bravo at the very moment when he was straining to the utmost his executive authority to restore peace to the Union on a basis of security to the victorious North and of mercy to the deluded South.

Were it possible now to divert our minds from the intrinsic to the spectacular aspects of the fearful scene on which the attention of the civilized world must now be fixed, the assassination of GUSTAVUS III. of Sweden by Count ANKARSTROM, on the 16th of March, 1792, would supply a hardly less striking historical parallel.

GUSTAVUS III., having entered into an alliance with the continental monarchs to resist the invasions of France upon national independence throughout Europe, was compelled to levy burdensome taxes upon the people. The discontent thus created was made the excuse of a conspiracy against his life; and at a masked ball in the palace he was approached from behind by ANKARSTROM, who, armed with a pistol, and concealed by his domino, shot the king through the back, and made his escape through the crowd ere he could be identified. The king died; and the murderer, subsequently arrested and glorying in his crime, was put to death. Sweden, however, was not detached from the European alliance; and the object aimed at in this great crime was unattained. Indeed, if we except the political consequences of the murder of the Duke of BERRI, the son of CHARLES X. of France, killed, like our lamented President, at the theater, in 1820, it will not be easy to find a case in modern history in which the results of a political assassination have not recoiled in ruin upon its authors.

And even in the case of the Duke of BERRI it is perhaps demonstrable that the cause of the monarchy, aimed at in his person, was notably strengthened and made longer tenable, in spite of the folly of its supporters, by the reaction of the public feeling against the savage spirit which had actuated the assassins of an innocent and high-minded man.

Revolutions in all times and among all races breed a feverish impatience of law, and a contempt of the patient processes by which Providence accomplishes the welfare of nations, the natural tendency of which is to stimulate hot and ill-balanced natures to such crimes as that which now, for the first time in our annals, appalls and maddens the American people. But the ways of GOD are, and always have been, vindicated to man by the sure though sometimes slow vengeance which such crimes inevitably invoke, hoisting with their own petards the inventors and engineers of these diabolical offenses against religion and humanity.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Even in this hour of unexampled national bereavement Americans cannot hear unmoved the tidings of the death of a man so useful to the world and to these United States, so faithful in his intelligent friendship and good-will, as RICHARD COBDEN.

No English statesman has ever won for himself so wide and sympathetic a renown beyond the limits of his own country as this great leader of English opinion. Others of his countrymen have filled more splendid positions in the administration of British affairs, and have imposed their names after a more startling and resonant fashion upon the attention of mankind; but it was the special and happy fortune of RICHARD COBDEN so to order his political career that while intelligent Englishmen of all classes must forever honor him as one of the greatest of their national benefactors, civilized and enlightened men the whole world over may justly claim him as an intellectual compatriot and fellow-laborer in the good work of making all nations wiser, richer, happier, and more powerful. And this not because RICHARD COBDEN had worn away the natural outlines of his sturdy British character into a smooth cosmopolite indifference. He was always an Englishman of the English, warm in his affection toward his native land, jealous of all that he looked upon as her lawful rights and her true honor, eager to see her maintain herself in the van of Christendom. But the principles of political economy were vitalized in him into a kind of religion, which made it impossible for him to be carried away on the heady currents of traditional feeling or popular passion. The maxim that the good of one is necessarily the good of all, underlay his whole view of politics, domestic and foreign; and while this sometimes impaired his practical hold upon the public mind of England at critical conjunctures in her international relations, it secured to him, on the whole, and in all his career, a higher and steadier influence upon the movements of English political thought and the direction of English policy than has been wielded by any of his contemporaries.

Born in 1804, RICHARD COBDEN came to manhood while England was passing through the terrible reaction from her colossal exertions in the wars against NAPOLEON. No period in modern history is more important to be studied by Americans to-day than the decade of English experience which followed the peace of 1815; and the special interest which RICHARD COBDEN took in the great struggle we are now waging was unquestionably much enhanced by his clear and frequently expressed perception of the fact that in all things which relate to the creation, and the consequences, of a vast national debt, with its bearings upon the politics and the commerce of a great people, the United States are now but entering upon the course of education through which England, in his own life-time, has passed. The sympathy which such a man had to give us in our trials was no noisy lip-service or grand eloquent glorification of vague moral ideas. COBDEN deprecated war as cordially as he detested slavery; and while he rejoiced with us in the prospect of the preservation of our national unity and of the extirpation of slavery, he fearlessly and honestly warned us against the terrible perils which are involved in the necessity of war even for such great ends, and spoke his mind like a man as to the follies and extravagances which the leaders of the party in power have insisted upon mistaking for the splendid expedients of a wise audacity in finance. The two great monumental measures with which the name of COBDEN is identified in English history, the repeal of the corn-laws and the commercial treaty with France, were simply successive triumphs in his one life-long campaign of principle against prejudice, and of popular rights against privilege and passion. Such a campaign could not be conducted by a demagogue, and RICHARD COBDEN, the radical, was, in truth, much less of a demagogue than DISRAELI, the conservative. In his war against the corn-laws he had wisdom and tact enough to avail himself at the right moment of the anxiety which the progress of his movement had awakened among the landholding classes; and in his crusade in favor of a liberal commercial policy toward France he secured final victory by his just appreciation of the great abilities, and his judicious manipulation of the personal qualities, of NAPOLEON III.

In JOHN BRIGHT he leaves a friend, linked with him by many years of political and personal intimacy, whose magnificent command of all the resources of English oratory fits him to commemorate adequately the services and the character of RICHARD COBDEN. But long after the piety of eloquence shall have fulfilled its offices, the memory of this true and loyal citizen of the world will be silently and unconsciously praised in the increasing comfort of the English cottage and the French *chalet*; in the growth of peace among all men; in the spreading light of reason, justice, and prosperity over all the earth.

NOVA SCOTIA SYMPATHY.—The manly and cordial message of the governor of Nova Scotia to the Legislature of that British province, on receiving the news "of the murder of President LINCOLN," will command the hearty respect and gratitude of all Americans.

We accept it as an earnest of the feeling which will be aroused throughout the civilized world by the recent tragedy at Washington—a feeling which cannot fail to weigh heavily in the scale of peace and concord between our restored and triumphant Union and all the nations which make up with us the mighty commonwealth of Christendom.

Not in vain will the President have died if the awful circumstances of his death shall tend to moderate the fury of human passions, to subdue the vehemence of international antipathies, and to breed in all men everywhere a livelier sense of the utter dependence of all human plans, purposes, and policy upon that superintending Providence whose law is love, whose will is peace on earth, and among men good will.

Our little difficulty with Portugal is already happily settled. The government of that country, as will be seen by the dispatches published on the second page of our issue this morning, has apologized handsomely for the firing on the Niagara, and has punished the officer who gave the order. President JOHNSON, therefore, commences his administration under the most favorable circumstances. Domestic rebellion has been quelled without a hope of resurrection, and the only outstanding quarrel with a foreign nation was settled before his advent to power.

HAVANA.

How the News of the Capture of Richmond was Received—Rumors of a Projected Assault on the American Consulate by Rebel Sympathizers—The Passport System in Full Force, &c., &c.

HAVANA, April 12.

The prevailing topic of conversation here for the last two days has been the news received by the steamer Eagle of the taking of Richmond. The Eagle came into port at about two o'clock on Monday afternoon, with all her colors flying and machinery decorated. As she rounded the Moro she fired thirteen guns. Her gay appearance and the firing of the salute created the greatest excitement, and a general hope was expressed that peace had been declared. The American consul hung out his flag, the federals commenced rejoicing, and the rebels looked down-cast and sad; but when the news was announced that Richmond had been captured, that Lee and his army were in flight, and the other details were given, the rebels looked still more sorrowful. Peace would have been preferred by the rebels, for they would have expected a proclamation of amnesty and a chance to make a living in the United States, for their opinion is that blockade running is about "played out."

It was rumored that the act of the American consul in hanging out the American flag deeply offended them, and that they intended to make an assault on the office on that night, but the police did not allow any groups of men to assemble in that vicinity.

The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, with Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Fox, Mr. Nicolay, and Mr. Welles and their party aboard, stopped here for a few days last week, saw Havana, and went to Matanzas on Thursday morning.

Sickness has begun to set in, in the shape of "Yellow Jack." One or two cases of small pox have been reported.

The blockade news is not of much interest. The Owl is expected this week from Galveston. Captain Maffit is in command, and there is no truth in the story that he had been put in Moro Castle. The Little Hattie tried to run out on the 5th, but was fired into by the water battery, and had to return. She had no clearance papers, and a gentleman who had advanced $50,000 on her caused her to be stopped and sent back into port. The Flamingo arrived the same day.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba made the trip from here to Matanzas in about five hours, and sailed Sunday afternoon for Galveston and Savannah.

The passport system for the United States is in full sway here now. No one is allowed to embark for the United States unless a passport, vised by the American consul, is presented. The government charge on passports here, when delivered to travelers, is paid in stamps attached to the passport.

Exchange is about $35. Sugar has fallen.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECORD.

Extracts from His Important Public Speeches.

His Opinions on the Oregon Question—On Slavery in the Territories—On Charming Young Negroes and Miscegenation—On Protective Tariffs—On the Expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate—On the Homestead Bill, &c.

Upon the propositions to amend the Constitution to change the mode of election of the President and Vice-President from the electoral college to a vote directly by the people; that the senators shall be elected by the people for six years, and not by the legislatures; and that the Supreme Court shall be divided into two classes, Mr. Johnson (December 18, 1860) said:

Mr. President, if these amendments had been made, or the Constitution had been in the shape now proposed, I think the difficulties that are now upon the country would have been obviated. It would have been required that either the President or the Vice-President should be taken from the South. That would have destroyed, to some extent, the sectional character of our recent election. The next provision of the amendment would require the votes cast for President and Vice-President to be cast by districts; and if we are to take as an indication the returns to the House of Representatives of a majority of twenty-seven against the incoming administration, it is pretty conclusive that a President differing in politics and sentiments from the one who has been recently elected would have been chosen. Each district would have voted directly for the President and Vice President of the United States. The individual having a majority of the votes in that district would be considered as receiving one electoral vote, just as we count the votes for one member of Congress. Hence, if all the votes in the respective districts had been cast on the same principle, we should now have a majority of twenty-seven in opposition to the incoming administration; they would have given us a majority in the electoral colleges.

* * * * *

I know that sometimes we talk about compromises. I am not a compromiser, nor a conservative, in the usual acceptation of these terms. I have been generally considered radical, and I do not come forward to-day in anything that I shall say or propose, asking anything to be done upon the principle of compromise. If we ask for anything, it should be for that which is right and reasonable in itself. It being right, those of whom we ask it, upon the great principle of right, are bound to grant it. Compromise! I know, in the common acceptance of the term, it is to agree upon certain propositions in which some things are conceded on one side and others conceded on the other. I shall go for enactments by Congress, or for amendments to the Constitution, upon the principle that they are right, and upon no other ground. I am not for compromising right with wrong. If we have no right, we ought not to demand it. If we are in the wrong they should not grant what we ask. I approach this momentous subject on the great principle of right, asking nothing and demanding nothing but what is right in itself, and which every high-minded man, and a right-minded community, and a right-minded people, who wish to preserve this government, will be disposed to grant.

* * *

Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Johnson, in the United States Senate, during a discussion on squatter sovereignty, said:

"If it is believed to be important to legislate in reference to slavery in the territories, and if the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, as I believe they have, that slaves are property, and if the legislative authorities of the territories have attempted to interfere with, or impair the rights of, slaveholders in the territories, why not, like men, propose, by legislative enactment by Congress, to protect slave property in the territories? Why, when we are pressed to the wall, shall we say that it is inexpedient to legislate, but that we are willing to make a declaration of opinion now? Why not come up and meet the question squarely? I am prepared to vote upon the proposition, not in the abstract and ineffectual and unofficial form of a simple resolution, but I am willing to record my vote upon a bill one way or the other. That will test our sincerity on this important question."

Homesteads.

In the Senate, March 30, 1852, Mr. Johnson, in offering an amendment to the Homestead bill, declared himself in favor of permitting persons to enter upon the occupation of public lands, without regard to property qualification whatever.

The Tariff.

On June 20, 1846, upon the question of the tariff, Mr. Johnson said, in advocating an amendment to the proposition before the House, that he proposed by this amendment to legislate upon the principle that the burdens of the government should be upon the rich and not upon the poor—upon the principle that, carried out would produce the greatest good to the greatest number. * * * * If they were to confine the whole of the United States to what were strictly necessaries, the whole population could live upon bread and water, and everything else would be considered a comfort and convenience. This was a theory to which he was opposed; and by his vote he should never be found to countenance such a system. He laid down as a fundamental principle, that the expenses of the government, and particularly those incurred in time of war, should be sustained by that portion of the population who enjoy the greatest amount of protection. * * * * In this view of the subject, the impolicy of taxing the poor man's tea and coffee to carry on a war which was mainly for the protection of the rich was clearly seen. * * * * The burdens of taxation (Mr. J. proclaimed,) should be shifted off the shoulders of the poor, who had too long borne an undue and exorbitant proportion of them, and should be put upon the wealth of the country.

On the Proposed Expulsion of Hon. Jesse D. Bright from the United States Senate.

What has been the bearing and the conduct of the senator from Indiana since (writing his famous letter to Jeff. Davis, introducing a person possessing an improved description of fire-arms). I desire to be understood that I refer to him in no unkindness, for God knows I bear him none; but my duty I will perform. "Duties are mine, consequences are God's." What has been the senator's bearing generally? Have you heard of his being in the field? Have you heard of his voice and his influence being raised for his bleeding and distracted country? Has his influence been brought to bear officially or socially, politically, or in any respect for the suppression of the rebellion? If so, I am unaware of it. Where is the evidence of devotion to his country in his speeches and in his votes? Where the evidence of the disposition on his part to overthrow and put down the rebellion? I have been told, Mr. President, by honorable gentlemen, as an evidence of the senator's devotion to his country and his great opposition to the southern movement, that they heard him, and perhaps with tears in his eyes, remonstrate with the leaders of the rebellion that they should not leave him here in the Senate, or that they should not persist in their course, after the relations that had existed between them and him, and other Democrats of the country; that he thought they were treating him badly. This was the kind of remonstrance he made. Be it so. I am willing to give the senator credit for all he is entitled to, and I would to God I could credit him with more.

Do senators remember that when this battle was being fought in the South, I stood here in this aisle, solitary and alone, on the [illegible] day of December, 1860, and proclaimed that the government was at an end if we denied it the power to enforce its laws? I declared then that a government which had not the power to coerce obedience on the part of them who violated the law was no government at all, and had failed to carry out the objects of its creation, and was, *ipso facto*, dissolved. When I stood on this floor and fought the battles for the supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, has the South forgotten that a bevy of conspirators gathered in this the other house, and that those who were here crowded around with frowns and scowls and expressions of indignation and contempt toward me because I dared to raise my feeble voice in vindication of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws of the Union? Have you forgotten the taunts, the jeers, the derisive remarks, the contemptuous expressions that were indulged in? If you have, I have not. If the senator felt such great reluctance at the departure from the Senate of chiefs of the rebellion, I should have been glad to receive an encouraging smile from him when I was fighting the battles of the country. I did not receive an encouraging expression; I received not a single sustaining look. It would have been peculiarly encouraging to me to have been greeted and encouraged by one of the senator's talents and long standing in public life, but he was cold as an iceberg, and I stood solitary and alone amidst a gang of conspirators that had gathered around me. So much for the senator's remonstrance and expressions of regret at the retirement of those gentlemen.

The bearing of the senator since he wrote this letter has not been unobserved. I have not compared notes; I have not hunted up the record in reference to it; but I have

Notwithstanding, we want to occupy the position of a breakwater between the northern and southern extremes, and bring all together if we can. I tell our northern friends that the constitutional guaranties must be carried out. * * * * We want if we can to stay the heated, rash and precipitate action of some of our Southern friends that indicates red hot madness. I intend to stand by the Constitution as it is, as the sheet anchor of the government, and I trust and hope that it will be preserved, and will remain a beacon to guide, and an example to be imitated by all the nations of the earth.

A Charming Young Negro.

In reply to Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, who, on the 11th of April, 1848, stated in the House of Representatives that he had known something of a charming boy (a charming young negro), whom God in his providence had seen fit to take away, Mr. Johnson desired to interpose one question. The gentleman (Mr. P.) had told them if that "charming young black had not been called hence, he would have been the associate of his son in one of the oldest universities of the state; and if his son had not treated his associate with proper respect he would thereby have forfeited the consideration of his parent." Now, his question was, would the gentleman from Massachusetts be willing to see that "interesting," talented, and "charming" negro boy become the married companion of his daughter?

The Oregon Question and War with Great Britain.

[illegible]

Mr. Johnson on the Oregon Question.

[illegible]

Mr. Johnson on Secession.

[illegible]

CHARLESTON.

The Raising of the Old Flag Over Fort Sumter—Reception of the News of Lee's Surrender—Crowds in Attendance, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, via Baltimore, April 17.

On Thursday the steamer Oceanus, from New-York, brought the intelligence of the surrender of General Lee. The news caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy among the visitors assembled, the military and citizens generally; for the cry for peace here is universal, and Lee's capitulation is regarded as the death of the war. It was first announced in the theater at a late hour on Thursday night, when the audience became wild with enthusiasm. Dense crowds filled the parlors of the Charleston Hotel, and gave vent to the wildest jubilation over the great event. Gen. Grant, the old flag, and President Lincoln were each lustily cheered; Senator Wilson and General Washburne each made brief and stirring addresses. National airs were alternately played by the bands of [illegible]

THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

Continued from Eight Page.

confidence in the constitutional successor of the late President, believing that in him we possess an able, trusty, and loyal champion of liberty and of free government.

Resolved, That as a small testimonial of the deep and unspeakable calamity of our President's decease, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

W. P. Morgan,	Anselm Schaff,
J. C. Pierson,	A. Van Clove Johnson,
John Ogle, Jr.,	J. M. Benedict,
	Executive Officers.

JEWISH CONGREGATION CHARY SEREK.

At the synagogue of this congregation in Henry street yesterday morning, a special service was held, lasting from 8½ to 1 o'clock, and was attended by a deeply-interested audience. Rabbi Marks Cohan offered a prayer for the soul of the late President, and also prayers for the recovery of Mr. Seward and his family. The following Psalms were then read: 3, 16, 20, 58, 69, 91, 109, 120, 140, 144.

MEETING AT THE FIFTH WARD HOTEL.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth ward was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin street, for the purpose of taking suitable action in regard to the decease of the late President, and to express their sympathy and the sympathy of the people of New-York in common for the deplorable national calamity. After some very appropriate remarks by the chairman, Mr. S. Wyckoff, and several other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY NO. 4.

At a meeting of this society at their hall, 333 East Twelfth street, it was resolved that a committee from the society would confer with the city authorities regarding the funeral procession of our late and lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. It was unanimously resolved that the society would participate in the manner prescribed by the Common Council. WILLIAM O'CONNELL, Marshal.
LAUNCELOT C. MURPHY, President.

CIRCULAR OF BISHOP POTTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York.

DEAR BRETHREN: The authorities at Washington have announced that the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States will take place in that city at 12 o'clock on Wednesday of this week, and they have expressed the hope that each Christian congregation in the country will assemble at that hour in its place of worship, and unite in services of an appropriate character. In this suggestion I most heartily concur, as I am sure you will. I do therefore most affectionately recommend to the clergy and congregations of this diocese to appear before God in their holy places, on Wednesday, the 19th, at noon, and while the last offices are being performed over the mortal remains of their late venerated Chief Magistrate, to bow down in humble recognition of the Almighty hand; to adore His Majesty, to revere His justice, to magnify His mercies, to implore Him to sanctify to us His dealings with us as a people, and at the same time to testify respect for the memory of the wise, upright, and benignant ruler who has been so mysteriously removed from this mortal scene. The following order of services is hereby appointed for the occasion:

[illegible]

Again commending you, very dear brethren, to the Divine protection and blessing, I remain, most affectionately, your brother in Christ,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

New-York, Easter Monday, April 17.

WAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York—H. C. Page, Esq., Chairman; Timothy Cronin and George F. Bigley, Esqs., Vice-Chairmen; Hon. N. P. Stroton, Jr., Treasurer, Oscar Woodruff and W. J. La Rue, Esqs., Secretaries—held at headquarters on Saturday evening, April 15, on motion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The nation has suffered a heavy and irreparable loss in the untimely death of the President; and

Whereas, This committee, from the commencement of the rebellion until the present time, having full confidence in the honesty, patriotism and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln, have given to the government their united support and constant labors; and

Whereas, The confidence we have placed in the head and heart of the Man has been more than realized in what has been accomplished so long as his life was spared to his country, and as we indulged in further sanguine hopes of peace and prosperity under his benign sway; therefore

Resolved, That with anguish and deep sorrow we mourn the demise of the great and good man thus stricken down in the moments of his usefulness, whom the whole people respected as their President, and whom all men loved as a friend and a true man.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of Providence, we beseech Him that our great loss may be sanctified to the good and welfare of the country, and that we may strive to emulate the patriotic, prudent and christian example afforded by the life and daily walk of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family and friends of the late President, knowing the void that has been created by his death, and that as a further evidence of our sorrow, the members of this committee and our constituency wear the usual badge of mourning for three months.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be and hereby appointed a committee to act with other like committees that may be appointed by other bodies for the purpose of making arrangements for such demonstration as the important event we deplore may be decided upon: H. C. Page, chairman; Timothy Cronin, George F. Bigley, Oscar Woodruff, William J. La Rue, A. N. Weller, Doctor W. H. Eager, Jr., Charles Crary, and John H. Traber, Esquires.

THE VERY LATEST.

Probable Arrest of the Assassinator of Secretary Seward.

The Assassin Discovered in Woman's Dress.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Since sending my previous dispatches, intelligence has reached here leading to the almost certain belief that the assassin of Secretary Seward has been arrested dressed in woman's clothes. A man thus dressed has been arrested. This simple fact is a confession of his guilt, while his personal appearance answers the description. His identity will probably be fully established on being placed in male attire. He has been confined in a prison where no mob can reach him, and the location of which but few can surmise. There is now greater hope than ever that Booth will be speedily caught. Mrs. Lincoln, although completely overwhelmed with grief, under the awful visitation of Providence upon her household, is bearing the calamity with as much fortitude as could possibly be expected under the circumstances. She has received the attentions of the families of the members of the cabinet, of senators, and other good friends in the city who have striven to alleviate her terrible sufferings. The funeral of the late President will take place on Wednesday. The civic and military procession will begin to form at 11 o'clock. Services at the executive mansion will commence at precisely 12 o'clock. The funeral procession will move in a body from the Executive Mansion at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Capitol, where the remains will be deposited in the rotunda, and will there lie in state until the arrival of the committee from Springfield, now en route to Washington to receive them. If the above-named committee does not reach the city in season to proceed with the remains on Thursday morning, an opportunity will be afforded the public to view them. Secretary Seward passed rather a sleepless night in consequence of sitting up and reading beyond his strength yesterday. To-day he has been sleeping several hours and is quite comfortable. Frederick Seward returned to consciousness this morning for the first time, and recognized his wife and others around him. All places of amusement are still closed.

The saloons that opened to-day were promptly shut by the police. Trains are allowed to come and go to-day as usual, and people can arrive from any place by rail without any pass except from Baltimore. No other exit or entrance save by rail is permitted.

GREAT NEWS.

Sherman and Johnston Negotiating.

Propable Acceptance by Gen. Johnston of the Terms Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Information has been received by the government from General Sherman that he was in communication with General Johnston, with a view to the surrender of the latter.

General Sherman would offer the same terms that General Grant did to General Lee, and it was supposed they would be accepted.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

The Pursuit by the Niagara and Sacramento.

[FROM REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LISBON, March 28.

The confederate ram Stonewall arrived here on Sunday afternoon, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. Shortly after the Portuguese authorities went on board and notified Captain Page, her commander, that the vessel could only be allowed to remain in port twenty-four hours, a period sufficient for coaling purposes. At the same time companies of artillerymen were sent to the Bugio Forts, to St. Julian, and to Belem tower. The Portuguese war vessels were put in a state of readiness, and swivel guns were sent on board two of them, the steamers Mindello and Jaques being appointed to see that the law was observed. During Sunday and Monday crowds of people visited the confederate vessel, all of whom were treated with great courtesy by the officers and crew. The Stonewall is a vessel of six hundred horse-power, iron-plated, carrying only three guns, Armstrongs. These are of very heavy caliber, and are called "baby wakers" by the officers in a spirit of irony. Her crew numbers only eighty six men; at her bows she has a very large ram. The officers of the Stonewall state that she went into Ferrol a few days ago, and found there the Sacramento and Niagara. She was ordered by the Spanish authorities to sail away within twenty-four hours, and did so, after having coaled and provisioned. The day after she again went into Ferrol, and left again, after being twenty-four hours in port, not wishing to compromise the Spanish authorities. She did not again return to Ferrol, but remained outside the bar for sixteen hours, making signals day and night, but the other vessels did not come out. The Spanish papers also give this information. It must, however, be taken with reserve.

On Monday afternoon the Niagara and Sacramento, federal corvettes, were signaled off Lisbon-bar, and it is said the Stonewall hoisted her bluepeter about the same time. The two corvettes came up and cast anchor near the Belem tower, and were officially warned that they would not sail until twenty-four hours had elapsed after leaving of the Stonewall. The Mindello and Jaques war steamers were appointed to watch the proceedings of the federal ships, which kept steam up, and did not then ascend the river. The feeling of the Portuguese authorities was a determination to see the law fully observed. On shore, much excitement was displayed, and the relative merits of the vessels were freely canvassed. Admiral Sartorius, who is now here, is said to have declared that the Stonewall, with her iron sides and heavy cupola guns, would prove quite a match for the two federal corvettes in the event of a conflict.

The Stonewall sailed about noon to-day (Tuesday), leaving the Niagara and Sacramento anchored to the west of Belem tower, nearly in front of the Quay and Jeronimite Convent. Some four hours afterward the Niagara and Sacramento weighed anchor and moved toward the bar. The commander of Belem tower, who had received instructions, observing this, called the artillerymen to the guns and fired a 12-pound shot at the Niagara, which sailed in front. She did not, however, stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the Niagara turned round, came back toward Lisbon, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. The Sacramento followed and brought up near to her. It appears that three of the seven balls struck the Niagara, somewhat damaging her poop.

The federal captains allege that they had no intention of following the Stonewall, but were about to turn round and take up other anchorage ground. The governor of Belem tower appears to have had orders to act as he did in case such proceedings were taken by the federal ships; but the instructions given to the commander of the guardship were not the same; because the fort is under the war office, the ship under the marine department; and, unfortunately, circumlocution prevails here as in England. This affair is now affording matter for diplomatic correspondence; but the general feeling is that the Portuguese government acted with great spirit, and their conduct will be indorsed by the other powers of Europe.

MOBILE.

Confirmation of the Reported Capture of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, via Cairo, 16th.

The *Times* publishes an official dispatch of the capture of Spanish Fort and of the town of Blakeley. The former was captured at 10:30 on the morning of the 9th, with seven hundred prisoners. The latter was captured on the same day by assault, with over five thousand prisoners and a large amount of ordnance stores.

Our gunboats and troops were proceeding unresisted toward Mobile, which place was captured last evening by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by the light draught gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

[Advertisement.]

BASHFULNESS. How to overcome it. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, January No., 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GOOD TO INVEST IN.—If, as the old adage declares, "Health is the Greatest of Earthly Blessings," then every effort to preserve it pays well.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have been of great service in making people healthy, and keeping them so. They should be found in every household.

They give tone to the stomach, vigor to the body, and remove dark doubts and unhappy feelings from the mind. They relieve pain and fortify the whole system against the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better to take "for the stomach's sake" than the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and Rheumatic Pains, with magical power.

A good effect is felt at once upon making the first trial. No change of diet is necessary. Eat the best you can get, and all you want. Follow our directions and you will soon feel

WELL, STRONG, AND HEARTY.

—[Communicated.]

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

Arrived

U S steamer Vanderbilt, Capt Chas W Pickering, Pensacola 12th inst.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 Essex street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS

WHO WANT

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.

Our Large and varied Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding

FRESH GOODS,

laid in at greatly reduced rates, all of which we offer very low

FOR CASH.

HALSTED & STILES,

Importers and Jobbers,

d18-6 Nos. 52 and 54 MURRAY St.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING HAT, For Gentlemen, at J. A. MILLER & CO'S., 427 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH St., between Union Square and Irving Place, NEW-YORK. e17 eif

USE THE BEST! It will Destroy Moths! Now is the time! Get BOWDEN'S MOTH DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving Cloths, Furs, Carpets, Robes, Blankets, and all Woolen Goods from Moths and all Destructive Insects. For sale by all Druggists d7-ef

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES No. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Messrs. C. & Sons are the Sole Agents for the celebrated ALEXANDRE ORGANS for the United States. a16-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC-Stitch and Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINES, 495 BROADWAY, N. Y., and 235 FULTON street, Brooklyn. a2-tf

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the New-York WORLD.

OWEN MURPHY, Foreman.

NOAH D. WARD, Secretary.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is the only specific for Burns, relieving the pain in five minutes and healing without scar. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Piles, Cuts, and the worst cases of Corns and Bunions, Sore Throat and Inflamed Eyes, and all Sprains. Three sizes, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1, a box. The $1 size contains as much as six 25 ct. ones. For sale by the gross or single box at depot, 43 Liberty street, N. Y., the 25 ct. size sent by mail on receipt of 37 cts. d8-13

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 18,

READY THIS FORENOON

The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD for Tuesday, April 18, will contain all the particulars of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt to kill Secretary Seward while lying sick in his bed. The account is believed to be the most complete yet published. It has been compiled by our special correspondents on the spot, one of whom was in Ford's Theater at the time Mr. Lincoln was shot, and gives a succinct, clear, and readable account of the mournful tragedy from beginning to end. All those who desire to preserve a reliable record of this occurrence should procure the SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD for Tuesday, April 18.

The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD contains all the important news in the daily edition, including the latest news from Richmond, the negotiations between General Sherman and General Johnston, and the very latest advices from Europe.

Price, four dollars a year.

Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents.

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COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMBERS of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSE OF FREE-MASONRY. Price 50 cents, at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, 76 NASSAU St., N. Y. d18-e18,tuths

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 Photographic Albums on hand at our price. 100,000 Old and New Books, History, &c., at your price. 500,000 Stereoscopic Pictures, Engravings, at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 NASSAU Street, below Beekman. d18-6

AMUSEMENTS.

POSTPONED.—THE CONCERT TO BE given by the Sunday School children of St. Ann's Church, at Irving Hall, is POSTPONED from this evening to the evening of Friday, May 5. R. M. MARTIN.

POSTPONEMENT.
The Musical and Literary Soiree in aid of the Ladies' Relief Fund of the Lexington Avenue Hospital, announced for the 20th instant, at the Academy of Music, is POSTPONED in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. The day of the Concert will be shortly announced. d17 3

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, 433 CANAL Street, New-York, March 20, 1865.—Notice.—There will be an election of the stockholders of this company on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next ensuing, to elect nine trustees and two inspectors of election for said company.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M., one hour.
A. BARMORE, President.
M. G. LEONARD, Secretary. e21-d 2aw inf

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, to consider all papers before them.
Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please to be prompt in attendance.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
Committee on Finance.
b18-tf

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ISAAC ROBINSON,
HUGH REILLY,
BERNARD KINNEY,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
J. WILSON GREEN,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, to consider all papers before them.
Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please to be in attendance.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
BERNARD KINNEY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
e8-tf Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
BERNARD KINNEY,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
THOMAS LEAVY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5, City Hall, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
BERNARD KINNEY,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
b18-tf Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
JOHN STACOM,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
JOHN HEALY,
WM. A. TAYLOR,
THOS. BRADY,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
THOS. O'CALLAGHAN,
THOS. BRADY,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
CHARLES KOSTER,
ABRAHAM LENT,
e8-tf Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider such papers as may be before the Committee.
THOMAS BRADY,
MICHAEL SMITH,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
THOMAS LEAVY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
e21-tf Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING Streets of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
BERNARD KINNEY,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
e8-tf Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties interested in matters awaiting the action of the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
Joint Committee on Accounts.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before them will please attend.
DAVID FITZGERALD,
THOMAS LEAVY,
WM. A. TAYLOR,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.
MICHAEL SMITH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
GEORGE McGRATH,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON OPENING Streets of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
DAVID FITZGERALD,
BERNARD KINNEY,
VALENTINE COOK,
Committee on Opening Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen meet every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
CHARLES KOSTER,
HUGH REILLY,
JOHN STACOM,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting every WEDNESDAY, in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
MICHAEL SMITH,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
CHARLES KOSTER,
J. WILSON GREEN,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
J. WILSON GREEN,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
Committee on Law Department.

NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies of the Board of Councilmen will meet every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, to consider all papers before them. Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.
VALENTINE COOK,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
ABRAHAM LENT,
THOMAS BRADY,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of the national bereavement in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the observance of his obsequies on the 19th inst., the removal of ashes and garbage cannot be attended to as during ordinary times; and the citizens are hereby respectfully requested to keep within doors, until after the 19th, their ashes, garbage and refuse, after which time the work will be resumed as usual.
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.
d18-2

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE State of New-York.—A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Maison Doree, Union Square, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to express the sentiments of its members on the afflictive event which has bereaved the nation of its late illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln.
By order of the President,
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers Street. New-York, January 7, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after Monday, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the Real Estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after all such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessments on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
J. W. ALLEN,
O. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
a9–d30, 2aw, mw

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park relative to the widening of Seventh avenue twenty-five feet on each side thereof from One Hundred and Tenth street to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and the opening of Seventh avenue, to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third street to the Harlem river, in the city of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST. That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Shepherd Knapp, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the commissioners, Number 32 Nassau street (room No. 371), in the city of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1865, and that we, the said commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, within the ten week days next after said 17th day of May, 1865; and for that purpose will be in attendance at our office on each of said days, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SECOND. That the abstract of the said Assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the city of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of May, 1865.
THIRD. That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situated between One Hundred and Tenth street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and the Sixth and Eighth avenues, and between One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and the Sixth avenue and the exterior street on the Harlem river.
FOURTH. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN ANDERSON,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865. d13-30

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
OFFICE NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.
A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.
Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.
There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs. d18-1

DRY GOODS.

JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP YARNS,
JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP CLOTHS,
OF DOLPHIN MILL MAKE,
For sale at ruling rates, at the General Office,
No. 172 WATER Street, New-York.
d5-e5 DAVID OAVAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, begs to inform the public that he has on hand an immense stock of goods suitable for Drapery, consisting of Black Alpacas, Crapes, Cambrics, Lawns, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Paper Cambrics, &c., &c. Badges in great variety; prices reasonable. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince streets, opposite TIFFANY & CO. d12-2

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES,
MUSLINS,
GAUZE,
SATIN AND TAFFETA RIBBONS, Suitable for MOURNING,
Can be found in every variety at
A. HOOLEY & CO.'S,
55 MURRAY and 60 CHURCH St.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET.—AT FORDHAM, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from city, Brick Store and Dwelling, containing 12 rooms—opposite the depot—an old established stand, suitable for a grocer, &c.
Apply to JOHN H. HASKIN, 108 BROADWAY.
Or to PHILIP DUFFEY, Hotel, Fordham. d18-2tuth

PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE No. 14 Pine street to let. Also, a furnished brown-stone House in Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue.
Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 PINE Street.
d17-3

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN the new white marble building, 149 and 151 Broadway, between Liberty and Cortlandt streets, now ready for occupancy on the fourth floor; $150 to $350 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 PINE Street. (397) a15-10

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE cooper shop, brick, with yard and sheds; one large brick factory with large yard, and four lots running through from street to street, with sheds. Apply to JOSEPH J. MARRIN, 54 WALL Street, N. Y. d12-6

TO LET OR LEASE—147 AND 149 WEST THIRTY FIFTH Street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 WATER Street. d12-6

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,
NO. 132 CHURCH STREET,
TWO DOORS SOUTH OF MESSRS. H. B. CLAFLIN AND CO.
The First Sale will be held there on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 25. d18-6

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWING MACHINES (new) for SALE and to RENT. Also, machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY, N. Y.
d10-16, mf

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.
The following Dividends have been declared payable APRIL 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865.
BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,
Tenth Dividend .... Three Dollars Per Share.
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Seventh Dividend .... Four Per Cent.
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Third Dividend .... One and Half Per Cent.
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Third Dividend .... Three Per Cent.
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
First Dividend .... Three Per Cent.
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
First Dividend .... Three Per Cent.
Transfer Books closed from April 22d to 30th.
WALTER B. LAWTON, Treasurer,
d14-6 No. 81 JOHN Street, New-York.

PITTSBURG, APRIL 12, 1865.—THE Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company, have this day declared a dividend (No. 17), of TWO (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 20th instant. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the Transfer office, No. 42 CEDAR Street, New-York.
d16-6 J. B. WEIS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM 41. NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE Per Cent. (free from Government Tax), on their Capital Stock, payable on and after April 20, to Stockholders of record on the 15th inst.
The transfer book will be closed from April 15th to the 21st inclusive. CHAS. R. BRAINE,
d11-12 Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY PAID BY TELEGRAPH
IN
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
27-d27 84 BROADWAY.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
BANKERS, BROKERS,
and
UNITED STATES LOAN AGENTS,
No. 8 NEW Street, New-York,
Buy and Sell on Commission all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.
Refer, by permission, to
Chas. A. Heckscher, Esq., New-York.
Moses Taylor, Esq., New-York.
Henry F. Vail, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Washington.
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia.
O. W. Davis, Esq., New-York. d13-tf

GEO. G. BYRON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY.
Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum allowed on deposits. Principal and interest payable on demand.
Approved Petroleum Securities bought and sold on commission. e21-26

WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD,
BANKERS,
74 WALL Street.
Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds.
American and Foreign Gold and Silver Coin and uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on best terms.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. d14-1

COAL AT COST.
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.
Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery (which is now about $6 per ton), also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.
Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.
Investment in this stock is not a risk, for Anthracite Coal lands are rapidly rising in value.
The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any.
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 50.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN ANDERSON, 413 Fifth avenue.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, 100 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro. d18-6

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. d3-16

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.—To Contractors.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundredth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.
For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For curb, gutter, and flagging Sixtieth street, between First and Second avenues.
For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.
For flagging Tompkins street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
For flagging Forty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth street, north side, between First and Second avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, April 18, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
d18-8 Street Commissioner.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary d17-4

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.
84 BROADWAY.

QUARTERMASTERS AND NAVY Agents' vouchers purchased by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
c31-36 13 BROAD Street.

TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.
This stock bears interest on its par value of five dollars per share at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and October 1, in each year, until April 1, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the Company at par.
To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the Company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.
Only five thousand shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and, in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the Company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.
The Company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results on its operation.
The above stock being equal to the best Mortgage Bonds now in the market, will be sold for four dollars per share, on application to
GUERBER & CO., 54 WILLIAM Street,
where full particulars can be obtained. d15, 4, stuth

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 8, 1865.—Temporary loans will be received at this office, in sums not less than $1,000, for which "Revenue Bonds" will be issued payable in 5 to 9 months, with interest at the rate of SEVEN Per Cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
c9-thstu, tf

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STREETS.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,500,000.
From Statement for the Seventh fiscal year, ending December 31, 1864:	
Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1865	$7,433,572 00
Total amount of Premiums	$6,213,114 69
Excess of earned Premiums over Losses, &c.	$2,094,734 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	$651,212 97
Guaranteed cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	$700,354 00
Interest on Scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	5 Per Cent.
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on earned premiums	12 Per Cent.
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	31 Per Cent.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York Form of Policy, as follows:
1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of TWENTY-FIVE Per Cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of TWENTY Per Cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of TEN Per Cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred dollars.
PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD will be entitled to the above returns in GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DAN'L W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BROWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEORGE P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. D. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, 2d Vice-President and Secretary.
c7, 2aw, 1mth

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Our Mr. J. N. EWELL, late of the house of Polhamus & Jackson, will pay special attention to orders in
RAILWAY STOCKS AND GOLD.
We shall continue the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of
PETROLEUM STOCKS,
at the REGULAR BOARD. Our facilities for this and every other department of the Stock Commission Business are unsurpassed.
Deposits and commissions received on the most favorable terms.
STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
d17-6, mwf 57 EXCHANGE Place, N. Y.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, 73 BROADWAY, New-York, April 17th, 1865.—The large and handsome Office, No. 19 NEW Street, 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel buildings, to let. The office is well lighted, and especially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards, and the Gold-Room. For further particulars apply to W. L. JACKSON,
d18-tf Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL Street,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU Street, New-York,
Dealers in all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40, 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
AGENTS FOR THE HIGHLY POPULAR
UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country, free of expense, and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.
Interest allowed on deposits.
HENRY T. MOORE, E. JAMES BROWN.
c31d21

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of PINE and NASSAU Streets, New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all the cities in the world. Also, Mercantile credits for use in Europe, China, &c. a19-thstu

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
MAGIC
HOOP
SKIRT,
LATIMER & BOUND,
Sole Manufacturers,
72 MURRAY Street,
NEW-YORK.

MOURNING BADGES.
MOURNING BADGES.
MOURNING PINS.
MOURNING PINS.
The "People's Badge," on White satin, draped in mourning, with Gilt Pin and likeness attached. Price 50c., postpaid.
To Clubs, with Pins, $200 per 1,000.
To Clubs, without Pins, $100 per 1,000.
Address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
14 CHAMBERS Street, New-York.

ATWOOD'S
PATENT DRILLING MACHINE, PILE-DRIVER AND HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.
PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.
This machinery comprises every thing requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope Bull wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells to different localities.
THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.
WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.
Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New-York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.
For further information, price, terms, &c., address
SIMEON LELAND,
d1el stuth Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED SITUATIONS BY TWO Protestant young women, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can produce the best of references. 311 FIRST Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, third door, back room. d18-2

WANTED TO RENT—A STORE ON Broadway, between Wall and Canal streets, or within a few doors of Broadway, on a good business street. Apply to STAGER & STONE, 83 NASSAU street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies. Repairing neatly done, at her residence. Please to apply at 181 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH Street, near Second avenue, second floor, back room. d18-2

PETROLEUM.

THE
ECLIPSE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. (25 WILLIAM STREET.)
43 Exchange Place till the 1st of May.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.
Capital Stock $1,000,000,
Divided into 200,000 Shares. Par Value of $5 per Share Each.
Issued in Payment for the Oil Territory and Property of the Company described in this circular.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.
Working Capital 20,000 of these Shares, and $30,000 in cash in the Treasury.
OFFICERS.
President—DANIEL W. TELLER.
Secretary and Treasurer—JAYME RIERA.
Attorneys and Counsel—COUDERT BROTHERS, 40 Wall Street.
TRUSTEES.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of the late firm of Galwey, Casado & Teller.
JAYME RIERA, of the late firm of Riera & Thebaud.
RAMSAY CROOKS, of the firm of Hamilton & Crooks.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH, No. 120 Maiden Lane.
FELIPE N. CASADO, of the firm of Galwey & Casado, No. 104 Pearl Street.
CARLOS MARTI, of the firm of C. Marti & Co., 19 Nassau Street.
A. MORTON FERRIS, of the firm of A. M. Ferris & Brother, 57 Exchange Place.
G. W. HILLMAN, of the firm of G. W. Hillman & Co., No. 108 Front Street.
The Lands of the Company are situated in Morgan County, Ohio, and are briefly as follows:
IN FEE SIMPLE.
One hundred and twenty-eight and one-half acres, divided thus:
Eighty-five acres, part of the celebrated "Joy Farm," on Federal creek; adjoining the lands of the Ohio Petroleum Company.
Twenty-seven and one-half acres on Wolf creek.
Sixteen acres on Dowda run.
LEASEHOLD.
Two hundred and forty acres, subject to a royalty of from one-fifth to one-fourth, divided as follows:
Seventy-one acres on Sterling run, three-fourths of a mile from McConnellsville, on the Muskingum river, open to steam navigation.
Thirty-five, thirty-seven, thirty, and fifty-nine acres on Wolf creek.
The above lands having been carefully selected by the president and others of the corporators, with an eye rather to quality than to quantity, as may easily be seen from the division and choice of localities, the incorporators believe themselves justified in expecting handsome returns to the stockholders of the company. Samples of lubricating and illuminating oil, taken from several wells on the above localities, and in the immediate vicinity, have been inspected and found of superior quality.
The incorporators design making this a permanent company, and not a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest will devote them elves to its management personally.
A competent superintendent and other persons are employed to attend to the works of the company; six new and powerful engines, complete sets of tools and other machinery are being sent out; and the works are being developed with the utmost activity, the cash means of the company fully warranting the same.
Eastern Ohio has long been looked upon as a superior oil region, and has of late attracted much attention from sound, practical oil men, who are of opinion that this portion of Ohio will prove equal if not superior to "Oil Creek," when developments are sufficiently advanced.
The subscription book, for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company, is now open at the office of the company, where a map of the property can be seen. d13-6, thstu

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital, only $250,000. .... Shares $5 each.
Working Capital, 6,000 Shares.
President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers street.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, 53 Wall street.
Ten Wells are now going down on the Company's property in the richest portion of the Sugar Creek Valley. There is room for 500 more. The Trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
THE STOCK IS NOT WATERED. The projectors depend for their profit solely on a RISE IN ITS MARKET PRICE.
But a few thousand shares will be sold, and those on the only honest basis—viz.: AT THEIR PAR VALUE.
The Company's property is worth more than the entire Capital Stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.
PROSPECTUSES AND MAPS CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS EFFECTED, BY APPLICATION TO CHAS. G. JUDSON, NO. 84 CHAMBERS STREET; CHARLES GOULD, NO. 53 WALL STREET; J. L. EVERITT, BROADWAY BANK; OR TO EITHER OF THE TRUSTEES.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, ARE OPENED, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, AT THE OFFICE OF E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
d17 6 No. 57 EXCHANGE Place, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REDUCED the price of BONE DUST to $40 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ,
d18-6 289 EAST FIFTY THIRD Street.

FARM OF EIGHTY-SIX ACRES FOR sale, in the English Neighborhood, about nine miles from Hoboken, two miles from Fort Lee. The cars on the Northern Railroad to Piermont will stop if requested. For price and terms inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. Y. Also, the Pavilion Hotel at Fort Lee to let. Inquire as above. d11-12

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York .... Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York .... Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston .... Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York .... Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston .... Wednesday, May 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage $132 50
Second cabin passage 80.00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage $112 50
Second cabin passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, for LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, Jas. Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 3d of May.
E. CUNARD,
d18-2 4 BOWLING GREEN.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.—THE GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first-class side-wheel steamships between New-York and Havre.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900 horse power.
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900 horse power.
EUROPE .... (afloat) .... 900 horse power.
FRANCE .... (afloat) .... 900 horse power.
NAPOLEON III .... 1,100 horse power.
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE .... Wednesday .... 26th April.
WASHINGTON .... Wednesday .... 24th May.
LAFAYETTE .... Wednesday .... June 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
7 BROADWAY,
New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boule'd des Capucines (Grande Hotel.)
At Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN & Co.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—STEAM BETWEEN New-York and Bremen, via Southampton.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New-York, Bremen and Southampton, carrying the United States Mail. From Bremen—SATURDAY, February 11, February 25, March 11, March 25, April 8. From Southampton—WEDNESDAY, February 15, March 1, March 15, March 29, April 12. From New-York—SATURDAY, March 11, March 25, April 8, April 22, May 6. PRICE OF PASSAGE.—From NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, LONDON, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.—First cabin, $105; Second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50. FROM BREMEN TO NEW-YORK.—First cabin, $112 50; Second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. Price of passage payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
These vessels take freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the postoffice.
No bills of lading but those of the company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before the goods are cleared at the custom-house.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight and passage apply to
b21 OELRICHS & CO., 68 BROAD Street.

RE-OPENING OF THE OVERLAND Route to California, under government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado; Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho, and Walla Walla and the Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY,
e20-d20 84 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, will sail as follows:
LIBERTY .... Wilson .... Saturday, April 15th.
MORNING STAR .... Nelson .... Saturday, April 22d.
EVENING STAR .... Bell .... Saturday, April 29th.
GUIDING STAR .... Knapp .... Saturday, May 6th.
MORNING STAR .... Nelson .... Saturday, May 20th.
EVENING STAR .... Bell .... Saturday, May 27th.
GUIDING STAR .... Knapp .... Saturday, June 3d.
RISING STAR .... Building.
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
FROM PIER 46, NORTH RIVER, THIRD PIER ABOVE FOOT OF CANAL STREET, N. Y.
The Morning Star is 1,048 tons; the Evening Star, 2,015 tons; the Guiding Star 2,410 tons, and the Rising Star 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.
No freight received or bills of lading signed, after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
10 BARCLAY Street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Steamship LIBERTY, sailing as above, for New Orleans, will touch at Havana.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite line to LONDON and LIVERPOOL. Packets sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
b16el6-thstu 86 SOUTH Street.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL Steamship Co., No. 5 BOWLING Green, New-York, April 13, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
New Arrangement—Commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the Company's new and commodious pier,
No. 43 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL STREET,
At 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
Departures:
April 22 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... Weir,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
May 1 .... ARIEL .... Jones,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
May 16 .... COSTA RICA .... Tinklepaugh,
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For further information, freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
d14-tf No. 5 BOWLING GREEN.

STEAMER "T. V. ARROWSMITH."—On and after Monday, April 10th, the above Steamer will leave Pier 21, East River (Peck Slip), for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood, and Roslyn every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next.
Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove. d8-18

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Northampton, and Brattleboro'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck Slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M. daily, arriving in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.
Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1.25.
The cheapest and pleasantest route.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
e17-317 114 SOUTH Street.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from pier No. 29, North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177 West Street, corner of Warren Street. c18-22

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 BROADWAY.
N. B. The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the Morro Castle, and leave on April 26. d13-d19

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, CALLAO AND GUAYAQUIL.—The new first-class British Steamship JOSE SAN ROMAN, B. D. Manton commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 14, E. R.
For passage—having elegant accommodations—and package, apply only to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 BROADWAY,
where a Letter bag will be made up. d14-6

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.—Steamer Traveler leaves foot of Harrison Street, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken for Western Massachusetts and all towns on the line of the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. e30-tf

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Depot in New-York, foot of LIBERTY street, North River—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg and the West without change of cars.
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Two Express trains daily for the West, except Sundays, when one evening train.
Sixty miles and two hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.
Commencing Feb. 6, 1865.—Leave New-York as follows:
At 6 A. M. for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, &c.
MAIL TRAINS—At 8 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Pittston, Binghampton, &c.
9 A. M.—Western Express for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Pittsburg and the West, with but one change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis.
11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Elizabeth.
12 M.—Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
3:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
6 P. M.—For Somerville.
8 P. M.—Western Express train—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West.
Sleeping cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburg every evening.
ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW-YORK FERRY.—Leave New-York from Pier No. 2, North River, at 6 P. M.
Boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariner's Harbor.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad Company, foot of LIBERTY Street, North River, at No. 1 Astor House, at No. 271 and 526 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.
JOSIAH O. STEARNS,
b9 Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.
1864. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.
Commencing December 5, 1864.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue. Entrance on Twenty-seventh street.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK
For New Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex) 11:30 A. M.; 12.15, 3:00 (Ex) 3:45, 4:30 and 8 (Ex) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex) 11:30 A. M.; 12.15 (Ex) 3:00 (Ex) 3:45, 4:30 and 8:00 (Ex) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3.45, 4:30 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex) 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15, 3:00 (Ex) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 (Ex) P. M.
For Darien, 7:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Greenwich, 7:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 3.45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex) 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex) 3:00 (Ex) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00 (Ex) P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate stations, 7:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston via Springfield, 8:00 A. M. (Ex), 3:00 (Ex) 8:00 P. M.
For Boston via Shore Line, 12.15 (Ex) 8:00 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 (Ex) A. M., 3:00 (Ex) 12:15, 8:00 P. M.
For Connecticut River railroad 8:00 A. M. (Ex), 12.15 P. M. to Montreal; 3 P. M. to Northampton.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill railroad, 8:00 (Ex) A. M., 12:15 P. M.
For New Haven, New London, and Stonington railroad at 8:00 A. M.; 12:15, 3:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Canal Railroad, 12.15 P. M. to Northampton.
For Housatonic railroad, 8.00 A. M.
For Naugatuck railroad, 8 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk railroad, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Commodious sleeping cars attached to 8:00 P. M. train.
15 JAMES HOYT, Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, April 17, from foot of Murray street, daily, at 10.30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare, $2; Excursion Ticket, $3.
Good for Three Days.
Steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves Wall street ferry, Brooklyn, daily (excepting Sundays), at 11 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning, leaves Vine street ferry, Philadelphia, at 6 15 A. M. d18-tf

ERIE RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF CHAMBERS STREET,
VIA
PAVONIA FERRY,
7:00 A. M. Day Express.
8:30 A. M. Milk and Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10:00 A. M. Express Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M. Way train, for Port Jervis and Newburg.
5:00 P. M. Night Express.
6:30 P. M. Lightning Express.
8:00 P. M. Emigrant Train.
CHAS. MINOT,
a-21 General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—ON AND After Monday, January 23, trains leave Thirtieth Street Station for Albany, Troy, and places North and West, at 7 30 and 11 30 A. M.; 3:40, 6:00, 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 6:00 and 10:30 P. M. trains. Sunday train 6:00 P. M. Small cars will run between Chambers and Thirtieth Street stations.
J. M. TOUCEY,
a23-tf Assistant Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD WARREN, Auctioneer.

By Townsend, Montant & Co.

No. 16 DUANE street.

NOTICE.—The sale of Goods, advertised by us, by order of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, for this day, is postponed for one week, on account of the death of President Lincoln.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, including LUPIN'S CELEBRATED SUMMER FABRICS, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c. BENKARD & HUTTON Will sell through TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO., On TUESDAY, April 25, and WEDNESDAY, April 26, In their salesrooms, No. 16 DUANE Street, (At four months credit.)

The following desirable goods of recent importation:

FRENCH GOODS.

200 pieces Lupin's superior quality 3-4, 6-4, and 8-4 black and colored MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.
400 pieces Lupin's 3-4, 7-4, and 8-4 black, white, and colored CREPE MARETZ.
400 pieces Lupin's 3-4, 7-4, and 6-4 black, white, and colored TAMARTINE.
300 pieces Lupin's 3-4, 7-4, and 8-4 black, white, and colored BAREGES.
350 pieces Lupin's superb qualities 3-4, 7-4, and 8-4 black, white, and colored HERNANI and GRENADINE BAREGES.
350 pieces Lupin's 3-4 and 6-4 black FLORENTINES and BYZANTINES.
200 pieces Lupin's black BOMBAZINES, all qualities, 6-4 and 8-4.
60 pieces Lupin's black TAMISE, balance of spring importation.
250 pieces Lupin's black and colored CHALLYS.
100 pieces Lupin's magnificent quality plain and striped 6-4 MOHAIR JAPONAISE.
60 pieces Lupin's splendid qualities VELOUTINES SIAMOISE, GROS DE VENICE, black POIL DE CHEVRE, figured POPLINS, and SHEPHERD PLAID VALENCIAS.
400 pieces super qualities plain and plaid MOZAMBIQUES.
300 pieces super qualities striped plaid, and broche GRENADINE BAREGES, very choice styles and quality.
300 pieces extra super qualities silk plaid ORGANDINES, satin p'e'd CREPE DE PARIS, jombre striped POPELINES, striped TOILE DE BENGAL.
150 pieces plaid DAMMIENS, very desirable.
150 pieces marled MOHAIRS and POPELINE MELANGE.
100 pieces best printed MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.

BRITISH DRESS GOODS.

200 pieces extra fine quality assorted colored PERSIANS.
400 pieces 6-4 striped and plaid LENOS, striped IMPERIALS, striped MINERVAS, &c., &c.
100 pieces [illegible] shepherd plaid, black and white MOZAMBIQUES.
150 pieces superfine qualities 6-4 black MOHAIRS.
60 pieces plaid mantilla CLOTHS.
250 Paris balmoral SKIRTS.

MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS.

60 pieces 6-4 fancy cassimeres and silk mixed COATINGS.
50 pieces 6-4 black figured and ribbed CASSIMERES.
20 pieces Elbeuf black CLOTH, the finest ever imported.
20 pieces Aix la Chapelle blue CLOTH.
10 pieces do. do. 3-4 black DOESKINS.
20 pieces Lupin's DRAP D'ETE, the entire balance.
20 pieces Lupin's BIARRITZ, a new and beautiful article for Summer coats.
20 pieces Lyons black silk SERGE.
100 pieces English SILESIAS, assorted colors.

SILKS.

100 pieces Lyons qualities plain colored POULT DE SOIE, of new and desirable shades.
60 pieces plain colored DRAP DE FRANCE, and GROS DE LONDRES, best qualities imported.
50 pieces double-faced plain colored ARMURE TAFFETAS and GROS DE LONDRES, Paris.
50 pieces latest Paris styles and very rich fancy SILKS, also, three colors CAMELEONS.
100 pieces double-faced black ARMURES, Lyons qualities and very neat designs.
100 pieces Lyons black TAFFETAS, including Bonnet's and Ponson's celebrated makes; also, TAFFETAS DE PARIS, with purple and white edges.
100 pieces very heavy qualities black POULT DE SOIES, VENETIENNES, GROS D'ECOSSE, GROS GRAINS, to which the attendance of the Mantilla trade is particularly invited.

SHAWLS.

1,000 Lupin's superfine qualities Thibet SHAWLS, rich silk fringes, high colors, modes, blacks and browns.
1,000 Lupin's superfine qualities Thibet SHAWLS, wool fringes, square and long.
1,000 Lupin's Mousseline de Laine SHAWLS, wool fringes.
[illegible] Lupin's very rich printed Thibet SHAWLS.
[illegible] do. black centers broche border Stella SHAWLS.
[illegible] Lupin's white and black barege SHAWLS.
[illegible] do. Gaze Marots do.
[illegible] do. Barege Hernani do.
[illegible] rich Paris Broche Rays do.
[illegible] extra fine plain centers, rich broche borders, square and long Paisley Broche SHAWLS.
[illegible] extra superfine qualities Paris Paisley Broche SHAWLS.

As this sale will comprise the whole of certain very desirable articles, owing to a very reduced importation, no other opportunity will be offered again to dealers this season.

BENKARD & HUTTON, 111 DUANE Street.

FRIDAY, April 21. At 10 o'clock, at store, RICH RIBBONS. [illegible] cartons extra rich plain and figured Poult de Sole Sole RIBBONS. ALSO, [illegible] pieces of GROS DE NAPLES, MARCELLINES and TARLETANS. Catalogues and Samples on the morning of sale.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.

By Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.

Salesrooms Nos. 112 and 114 DUANE Street.

TUESDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, (On a credit of four months.) ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN THREAD, &c., viz:

BRITISH DRESS GOODS.

— pieces Black MOHAIR LUSTRES.
— pieces Figured do do.
— pieces Colored ALPACAS.
— pieces Figured Colored ALPACAS.
— pieces Striped and Plaid MOZAMBIQUES.
— pieces MOHAIR MIXTURES.

ALSO,

— pieces Fancy POIL DE CHEVRE.
— pieces MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
— pieces French ORGANDIES.

ALSO, SILKS.

— pieces 24 to 40in. all boiled Black GROS DE RHINE.
— pieces 20 to 42in. all boiled Paris Black TAFFETAS.
— pieces 24 to 36in. all boiled GROS DE SUISSE.
— pieces Colored POULT DE SOIE.
— pieces Colored GROS D'AFRIQUES.

ALSO, SPECIAL SALE OF LINEN THREAD.

1,000 lbs. ARGYLE W. BROWN THREAD, 160s, standard, of superior quality and strength, adapted to the clothing trade and contracts for government clothing.
4,000 lbs. VINCENT MILL'S New Style Short Kepts, Assorted Nos. in a pound, also Sand Nos.
1,000 lbs. McDonald Dark Blue THREAD.

Samples can be seen, and the quality tested, at the store office. Messrs. O. V. POMEROY & SONS, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York, any time previous to the sale.

ALSO, LINEN GOODS.

— cases 4-4 Irish FRONTING LINEN.
— pieces brown and bleached TABLE DAMASK.
— pieces bleached SHEETINGS.
— pieces brown and bleached TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
— dozen 5-8 tape bordered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 3-4 tape bordered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 4-4 hemmed Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen 6-8 and 3-4 hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS.
— dozen HD. R. and DIAPER TOWELS, plain and fringed.

TUESDAY, April 25, Postponed from TUESDAY, April 18, At 10 o'clock, (On a credit of four months.) ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. SOLELIAC FRERES.

ALSO, TUESDAY, April 25, Postponed from TUESDAY, April 18, At 10 o'clock, (On four months' credit.) IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES. By order of Messrs. F. BACHEE, GOBITZE & CO.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, Postponed from WEDNESDAY, April 19, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF [illegible]AN CLOTHS, SATIN DE CHINES, OVERCOATINGS, LINEN GOODS, &c., To close a copartnership.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

By William Topping & Co.

Store No. 132 CHURCH Street, two doors south of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

OUR REGULAR SALES WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

NOTICE. OUR SALES FOR THIS WEEK ARE SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. OUR FIRST SALE AT No. 132 CHURCH STREET WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

By A. Journeay.

No. 6 PINE Street.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., at public or private sale. Out-door sales and sales of Furniture at residences attended to. Houses and stores rented.

EDWARD L. O'HLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corties.

Stores Nos. 67 and 69 LEONARD street.

The sale of Linens, &c. &c., for Tuesday, April 18, is postponed to Friday next, April 21st, and the special sale of Ribbons and Millinery silks for Wednesday, April 19, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 26.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, On a credit of 4 mos., approved endorsed paper.

ALSO, LARGE SALE OF IRISH LINENS.

A full line of 5-8 and 3-4 plain Hemstitched and bordered L. C. Handkerchiefs, from fine to superfine.
100 pieces 8-4 Damask, fine to extra fine quality.
100 pieces 4-4 Birds-eye Diaper.
An entire invoice of 6-4 Spot Linen Table Covers, medium to highest cost goods.
A large assortment of 5-8 Linen Double Damask Napkins.
5 cases fine to extra quality 4-4 Shirting Linens.
The above comprises an entire importation of best Irish Linens, just landed, and entitled to the special attention of dealers.
Also, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—1000 dozen fresh imported Paris heavy silk fancy Ties and Scarfs, entirely new styles and patterns.
Also, SUSPENDERS—5 cases, comprising a complete assortment of French and English Suspenders, expressly manufactured for the home market.
Also, KID GLOVES—150 dozen Paris real Kid Gloves, the balance of an importation of very superior quality Kid Gloves.
Also, 2,000 dozen fancy colored black ribbon and tubular TIES.
Also, HOOP SKIRTS—100 dozen ladies' best quality hoop skirts, being one of the most celebrated manufactures, consisting of 15 to 40 springs of diamond and straight tied.
Catalogues and samples morning of sale.

SATURDAY, April 22, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS, On a credit of 4 months approved indorsed paper over $100.

Being 800 cartons plain and Broche Bonnet and Trimming RIBBONS, of recent importation, in the most desirable shades, in superior St. Etienne and Basle qualities.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

TUESDAY, April 25, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, On a credit of 4 months approved indorsed paper. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, Large and important sale of RIBBONS, SILKS and MILLINERY GOODS, of recent importation. On a credit of four months, approved indorsed paper for all sums over $100.

Including the entire balance of the present season's importation of an importing house, in first-class and highest cost goods only, comprising:
— cartons superior quality, No. 4 to 60, corded edge RIBBONS, in new greens, gris perle, mais, lavendar, &c.
— cartons Paris quality all boiled No. 4 to 60, in all the choice colors, green, mais, gris perle, lavendar, &c.
— cartons sublime quality all boiled No. 7, in all the latest and choicest shades.
— cartons heavy high lustre black mousseline RIBBONS, all widths.
— cartons magnificent Paris qualities broche, rays, ecossais, &c., &c.

ALSO, An entire Invoice of No. 4 to 120 all boiled best Paris quality, celebrated Crown Brand.

We will add to this sale 100 pieces GROS DE NAPLES, of the celebrated "Semper Idem" brand, comprising the latest and most desirable shades of Drab, &c.
50 pieces POULT DE SOIE, comprising all the newest and shirred colors.

ALSO, Full Lines of Paris all Silk MALINES. Full Lines Black English CRAPES.

This sale will be one of the most important and attractive sales of RIBBONS ever made at auction, comprising all the latest Paris novelties, and will be well worthy the attention of the entire trade.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, April 27, At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c. On a credit of 4 months, approved endorsed notes of $100 and over. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

J. A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

By Haggerty & Co.

Salesrooms 775 BROADWAY and 67 READE Street.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 279 and 281 Broadway.
100 pieces 6-4 Black Belgian CLOTH.
10 pieces 6-4 Blue Belgian CLOTH.
70 pieces 6-4 super Black Belgian DOESKINS.
40 pieces 3-4 super Black Belgian DOESKINS.
50 pieces 6-4 English MELTONS.
25 pieces 6-4 French MELTONS.
50 pieces 6-4 English COATINGS.

ALSO, 75 pieces fine Paris COATINGS, just landed, and never before offered at public or private sale.

ALSO, 15 pieces 3-4 Fancy CASSIMERES.

ALSO, A full line of Italian CLOTHS and SILESIAS. 11 cases 4-4 Spanish LINENS. RAVENS DUCKS, CANVAS, PADDINGS, DIAGONAL DRILLS.

N. B.—Goods intended for this sale, the invoices must be handed in by 6 o'clock Wednesday P. M.

SATURDAY, April 22, At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 279 Broadway, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, CARPETINGS, &c. (On three months' credit.)
250 rolls 4-4 WHITE MANHING, TIP-TOP, and China Matting, of the importation of B. F. WHITE, OF BOSTON, Just landed per MAGENTA.

ALSO, 1000 rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Red GOWQUA and MANHING MATTINGS.

ALSO, An invoice 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 1-4 and 6-4 Calcutta and Cocoa MATTING.

ALSO, 375 pieces 4-4 INGRAIN, VENETIAN and Cottage CARPETS.

ALSO, An assortment of JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' Velvet and Tapestry RUGS.

Under inspection of the Port Wardens, damaged on the voyage of importation.
000 rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Red Checked MANHING and AYOKE MATTINGS.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

TUESDAY, April 25, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 279 and 281 Broadway, PACKAGE SALE, at four months' credit, for approved indorsed notes—300 packages FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, suitable for the spring trade. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

AT PRIVATE SALE. CANTON MATTING—4-4 White Extra Contract and Gowqua Manhing Mattings. FOR SALE—Two Pews in St. Mark's Church, Nos. 163 and 164.

D. D. LOCKWOOD, Auctioneer.

By Lockwood Bros. & Underhill.

Stores Nos. 28 MURRAY and 33 WARREN Streets.

OUR REGULAR SALES WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS, AND GOODS HELD FOR FUTURE SALES IF REQUIRED.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, at the Auction rooms, BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH—A general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, in lots adapted to the city and country retail trade.

ALSO, ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS and CLOTHING GOODS generally.
CLOTHS—Pieces superfine black Broadcloths.
DOESKINS—Pieces extra all wool and Union Doeskins.
CASSIMERES—100 pieces Black and Fancy, in new and desirable styles.
BLACK SILKS—pieces super Black and Fancy Silks.
HOOP SKIRTS—An invoice Tape and corded Skirts.
SHAWLS—A large and attractive line of Shawls, in great variety, all fresh goods, for spring and summer wear.
HOSIERY—A large and desirable line of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Men's and Boys' Half Hose, in variety.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—Full assortments of Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Hdkfs., &c.
GLOVES—A large and desirable line for ladies', childrens and men's wear, of late importation.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—A large and attractive line in new and tasty styles, made expressly for spring city trade.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—10 cases super white, plain and ribbed.

ALSO, To be sold Peremptory, by order of Importer, 6000 dozen Ladies' and Misses' HOSE, Men's and Boy's HALF HOSE, Berlin GLOVES, Merino Finish SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., in great variety. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM S. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

By Wilmerdings & Mount.

Stores Nos. 138 and 140 DUANE Street.

TUESDAY, April 25, WOOLENS AND TAILORING GOODS. Particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, PACKAGE SALE. 300 PACKAGES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Particulars hereafter.

A. L. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

By Curtis & Co.

Salesrooms Nos. 4 and 6 WARREN Street.

Our regular sales of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. BOOTS and SHOES on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS on FRIDAYS, every week during the season. Liberal advances on consignment for auction sales.

In consequence of our national bereavement, all of our sales advertised for this week will be postponed until next week. CURTIS & CO.

OFWIETI SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By Rudderow, Jones & Co.

Stores Nos. 17 and 19 WARREN Street.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, TAILORING GOODS, &c., Comprising
150 pieces super English, German, and American black Cloths, 3-4 and 6-4 black Doeskins, fancy Coatings, Cassimeres, &c.

ALSO,
100 pieces super heavy black Union Cassimeres.
50 pieces super English indigo blue Cloths.
15 pieces super English blue Union Cloths.
40 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 black Doeskins.
200 pieces super to extra black Farmers Satins.
[illegible] pieces American and English black and brown Union Cloths.
150 pieces assorted styles all wool fancy Cassimeres.
50 pieces Tricots, Beavers, Whitneys, &c., &c.
70 pieces 3-4 fancy Meltons.
40 pieces Corduroys, Moleskins, and Beaverteens.
200 pieces heavy all linen Duck.

ALSO, Black and colored Silesias, Whitneys, Tweeds, fancy printed Italians, Canvas, Shirts and Drawers, Half-hose, Corset Jeans, Braids, Bindings, Tailors' Trimmings, Cloakings, fancy do., &c.

ALSO, A variety of other goods suitable for clothiers.

DAMAGED GOODS, (For account Underwriters,) 1 case 66 inch and 64 inch bleached Linen Damask, 5-8 and 8-8 Linen Damask Napkins. case, 16 dozen very superior English Sheep Shears, damaged on the voyage of importation. Catalogues and samples morning of sale.

Wednesday and Thursday being days of solemn observance, goods intended for Friday should be sent in TO-DAY, TUESDAY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By Burdett, Jones & Co.

Store 108 WALL Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, in front of store, RIGGING, SAILS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, &c., saved from a wreck.
LIGHTER'S SAILS—Entire suit, with bonnets for male-sail.
SAIL DUCK—42 pieces Flax Sail Duck.
TIN PLATE—160 boxes Tin Plate, 12x12 and 10x14.
COTTON BAGGING—— bales Cotton Bagging, slightly damaged.
COTTON PICKINGS—14 bags Cotton Pickings.
At 1 o'clock, on board, pier 52 E. R. BRITISH BRIG ROSE ABBOTT—200 tons register, built of white oak in 1851, well found in Sails, Rigging, Chains, &c.; now lies at pier 52 East River, where she may be examined. Inventory at auction room.

ALSO, At 1 o'clock, at Jackson street Ferry, BRITISH SCHOONER VICTORIA—79 tons Br. register, built in Halifax N. S., 1852, carries under deck 900 bbls., was sunk two years ago, as she now lies foot of Jackson street.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 12 o'clock, in third loft 183 FRONT Street, (By order D. Murray, U. S. Marshal,)
CIGARS—60 000 Cigars, "Cabanas," "Colombia," and "Tip-Top" brands.
TOBACCO—4 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 2,000 lbs. Filler Leaf Tobacco, 1 Turning Lathe, 1,200 lbs. Stripped Filler Tobacco.
532 Cigar Boxes, 12 Cigar Machines and Tables, 1 Platform Scale, 3 stoves and pipe, 1 iron safe, &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock, within the store, (By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,) MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c., for Harness, Boot and Shoemakers' use, 17 cases, comprising all the Sewing Machines and machinery, &c., for the making of harness and shoes that was patented in Lowell, Mass, and captured in a blockade runner.
COTTON PRESS—With screw complete. (By order E. D. Chapman, Acting Quartermaster,) GRAIN SACKS—32 984 Grain Sacks.

SATURDAY, April 22, At 12 o'clock, at store of Dorkee & Hingh, Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, PALM LEAF—4,945 bdls. St. Croix Palm Leaf, large size. 4,610 bdls., small size.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

By Gerard, Betts & Co.

Store No. 106 WALL Street, corner of Front street.

GERARD, BETTS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange and Household Furniture at the residences of families breaking up housekeeping. Also to the sale of stocks of Groceries and Merchandise of every description, both in New-York and Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 11 o'clock, in front of the store,
WIRE RIGGING—2,500 pounds Wire Rigging.
ARROW-ROOT—3 bbls. Arrow-root.
PICKLED BEEF—10 bbls. Pickled Beef.
FRUITS, JAMS, CATSUPS, &c.—235 cases Pints Quarts, and Half Gallon Jars Pineapple Jam, Brandy Peaches, do. Cherries and Plums, Mushroom and Tomatoe Catsup—and pickled White Onions.
Also, 35 cases 2½ pound cans Raspberries, Blackberries, and Whortleberries, in their natural juice.
Also 34 cases Currant and Blackberry Wine, one dozen each.
HERRINGS—8 bbls. Pickled Herrings. 100 kegs Holland Herrings. 475 boxes Smoked Herring.
LEMONS—13 boxes Lemons.
SPERM CANDLES—20 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles, 4s and 6s.
DUTCH HERRING—500 kegs Dutch Herring, full, 6 bbls. Pickled Herring.
CHEESE—100 English Dairy Cheese.
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—140 caddy boxes, half pound.
30 [illegible] Navy Pounds. 100 boxes 10s, all in perfect order. 10 boxes Virginia 10s.
BEANS—15 bbls. Beans.
PICKLES—42 kegs Pickles.
TOBACCO—100 pounds fine quality cut Cavendish Smoking, 65 pounds "Bessa" plug Tobacco, 1 small box French pipes, 12 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Glass Sand Tobacco, per inspector's sale.
MADDER—1 case French Madder.
PEACHES, &c.—20 cases fresh Peaches, 2 dozen each, in fine order; 40 cases fresh [illegible] in 2-pound cans.
CORDIAL—10 cases Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.
GUM ARABIC—1 bale Gum Arabic.

THURSDAY, April 27, At 11 o'clock, within the store, WINES, N. E. RUM, BOURBON WHISKY, &c.
PORT WINE—17 quarter casks and 5 quarter casks Marsailles MADEIRA—103 quarter casks Marseilles Madeira.
SICILY WINE—23 quarter casks Sicily Wine.
PORT WINE—19 quarter casks Mountain Port.
CLARET—19 hhds. Claret Wine.
BURGUNDY—31 hhds. Burgundy Wine. 3 pipes do. do. 25 hf. pipes do. do.
N. E. RUM—10 bbls. N. E. Rum.
BOURBON WHISKY—18 bbls. Bourbon Whisky.
CHAMPAGNE—250 cases and baskets "Her Majesty's" brand superior quality high cost Champagne, in bond.
BRANDY—3 quarter and 5 eighth casks Pellevoisin Freres and 6 eighth do. Seignette Fine Brandy, in bond.
HOLLAND GIN—1 three-quarter pipes Holland Gin, Crown Double Anchor brand, in bond.

AT PRIVATE SALE. BOURBON WHISKY—Constantly on hand from the distillery of P. Timmins, Salt River, Kentucky, in handsome packages, in lots to suit shippers and the trade.

ALSO, EXTRA FINE BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKIES. Comprising the choice of 1847, 1849, 1851, 1854, "M. M.," "The Old Bourbon," "M. M. A." and "M. A. M.," "M.," fine old Bourbon Whiskies, of age as represented, and exceedingly choice.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

By J. E. Halsey & Co.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE AND AUCTION ROOMS, No. 6 GOLD Street.

WE WILL GIVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION to sales of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

REGULAR SALES will be held on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY throughout the season. CASH ADVANCES made upon consignments without any additional charge.

FRIDAY, April 21, SPECIAL SALE. By order of Messrs. H. LEON & CO. (who are declining business), on their premises, No. 16 COLLEGE Place. By Catalogue, for Cash—A large stock of POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c. Also, Shelving, Desks, Store Fixtures, &c. Catalogues now ready and can be had at our office.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, SPECIAL SALE. HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, TIN WARE, PLATED GOODS, &c. On the premises, No. 202 [illegible] being the entire stock contained [illegible] thy the attention of buyers generally, the owners are declining business. Particulars in future advertisements.

THURSDAY, April 27, At 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 38 Clinton Place, 8th street, corner Greene, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of the entire contents of the 4-story building above number, with Velvet, Tapestry Carpets, Rich Rosewood Buffets, Etagères, large French M[illegible]rors, &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, At 10½ o'clock, at our rooms, No. 35 Beekman street, HARDWARE TRADE SALE, comprising consignments of American, English, and German Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., direct from the manufacturers and importers. Catalogues ready May 2.

F. J. PARKER, Auctioneer.

By F. J. Parker,

Store 105 WALL Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, In front of the store, (For account of whom it may concern,) CORN—450 bags Corn, slightly damaged.

SATURDAY, April 22, At 12 o'clock, In front of the store, CUBA MOLASSES—56 hhds. Cuba Molasses. SUGARS—100 bbls. yellow refined Sugar. SYRUP—60 bbls. Sugar House Syrup.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

By James M. Miller.

Office 29 PINE Street.

THURSDAY, April 27, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Property partitioned by order of the Supreme Court. Four lots of land on the east side of 8th avenue, commencing at the southeast corner of 52d street.
Seven lots of land on the south side of 52d street, 100 feet east of 8th avenue.
Three lots and 1 gore on the east side of Broadway, and West side of 7th avenue, 25 feet south of 53d street.
Seven lots of land on the west side of Broadway, commencing at the northwest corner of 52d street.
Three lots of land on the north side of 52d street, 161 feet 4 inches west of Broadway.
Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James B. Wilson, Esq., Committee of James J. Mott, Lunatic.
Four lots on the northeast corner of 8th avenue and 51st street.
Fourteen lots on the north side of 51st street, commencing 100 feet East of 8th avenue.
Four lots on the south side of 52d street, commencing 275 feet east of 8th avenue.
Three lots on the north side of 53d street, commencing 225 feet east of 10th avenue.
Three gore lots in the rear of above.
Four lots south side 54th street, commencing 100 feet east of 11th avenue.
Four gore lots in rear of above.
Also lots on the east side 11th avenue, commencing at the southeast corner of 54th street.
Five lots on the north side of 52d street, commencing 100 feet east of 10th avenue.
Five lots on the south side of 53d street, commencing 100 feet east of 10th avenue.
Book, maps, and full particulars at the office.

ALSO, A cottage house and grounds on Staten Island—either 2 or 5 acres—situated on the Manor road, one mile from either Factoryville or Port Richmond landing; shade trees, plenty of fruit, good garden, &c. Maps and full particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

By Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

Office No. 5½ PINE Street.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE. SALE OF STOCKS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, PHILIP R. WILKINS, ADRIAN H. MULLER, Jr.

TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE IMPROVED LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT AUCTION. (By order of the Executors of Jacob Duryee, deceased.)

SOUTH AND WATER STREETS.—Lease of four lots on South street, running through to Water street, between Clinton and Montgomery streets, together with the bulkhead in front thereof, known as Nos. [illegible] and 253 South street, and Nos. 677, 679, 681 and [illegible] Water street.

MONROE STREET.—Lease of four lots on south side Monroe street, between Clinton and Montgomery streets, Nos. 160, 162, 164, and 166.

FIRST AVENUE.—Lease of two lots on southeast corner of First avenue and Nineteenth street, together with the buildings thereon.

HENRY STREET.—Leases of Nos. 190, 192, 194, and 196 Henry street, on the south side, between Jefferson and Clinton streets.

BROOME, EAST, AND TOMPKINS STREETS.—Lease of twelve lots of ground situate on the southeasterly corner of Broome and East streets, and the southwest corner of Broome and Tompkins streets. For further particulars apply to Messrs. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Counselors at-law, No. 25 PINE Street.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND STABLE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Forty-second street, 135 feet east of Broadway, known as No. 144. The house is 25 by 60 feet, with an extension of 18 feet, built in the best manner and replete with every modern improvement; handsome mirrors. The stable, which has an entrance from Forty-first street, is two stories, brick, with stalls for four horses, and has all the necessary conveniences. To persons desirous of purchasing a first-class residence this sale will afford a desirable opportunity. Possession immediately.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, 5½ PINE street.

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 209 Fifth avenue, between 25th and 26th streets. (By order of the mortgagee.)

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, carved rosewood hall furniture, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, rich satin, brocatelle, and lace window curtains; rosewood and mahogany secretary book-cases, rosewood and mahogany extension tables, sideboard, marble-top buffet, silver-plated ware, handsome chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich velvet, Brussels, and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware. Also, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WATER STREET.—The two stores and dwellings on the north side of Water street, between James and Roosevelt streets, Nos. 334 and 342. No. 331 is a 4-story brick front building, with 3-story brick extension; lot is [illegible] feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

COLUMBIA STREET.—The 2-story brick house and lot on west side of Columbia street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, known as No. 67. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The two 3-story [illegible] houses and dwellings situate on south side of Myrtle avenue, between Ryerson and Houston streets, [illegible] each 20 feet in width by 82 feet in depth. [illegible] of the Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—By order of the heirs of Alexander Muirhead, deceased, 18 [illegible] situated on the Hudson River, about half [illegible] and known as the Muirhead place. [illegible] a two-story double frame house, [illegible] outbuildings. Also, a cottage and [illegible] Apple, cherry, plum and other fruit [illegible].

[illegible]—The first-class 4-story brown stone [illegible] on the south side of 49th street, between [illegible] avenues, known as No. 67. House [illegible] in first rate order, with all the [illegible]; possession immediately; lot 100 [illegible] at office of the auctioneers.

[illegible] STREET, BROOKLYN.—The three-story [illegible] lot on north side of Sackett street, 227 [illegible] Columbia street, No. 103. House 20 by 40 [illegible].

[illegible].—Three-story brick house and lot on [illegible], 230 feet east of Court street, No. [illegible]. Lot 123 feet 6½ inches. Maps [illegible].

SATURDAY, April 22, At 12½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF GEORGE YOULE, DECEASED.
[illegible] Ins. Co. $70 each.
[illegible] (For account of whom it may concern.)
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co. $50 each.
[illegible] Ins. Co. scrip of 1861.
[illegible] do. do. 1863.
[illegible] and Binghamton RR. 1st mortgage bonds, $1,000 each.
[illegible] Barrel Co., $25 each.
[illegible] and Havre Steamship Co. $100 each.
[illegible] Chicago U. R. R. Co. 6 per cent. coupon each.

TUESDAY, April 25, At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. [illegible] executors of Edward D. West, deceased.

FIFTEENTH STREET.—The three-story brick house [illegible] side of West Fifteenth street, between [illegible] avenues, known as No. 344. The [illegible] &c. Lot about 18 by 92 feet.

[illegible] AND VANDERBILT AVENUES, BROOKLYN.—[illegible] lot on the easterly side of Clermont [illegible] of Greene avenue extending through [illegible] Vanderbilt avenue. Each 25 by 100 [illegible] office of the auctioneers.

THURSDAY, April 27, [illegible] Exchange Salesroom, 111 BROADWAY, [illegible] A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., Trustee, [illegible] late of Catharine C. Young, deceased, [illegible] side of the Hudson river in Bergen [illegible]. The first tract, of 141-100 acres, [illegible] 192½ feet on the Hudson river. [illegible] the hill, with a fine slope [illegible]. The residence of the tract is on an [illegible] 100 feet high, with a commanding [illegible] Hudson river, New-York, the [illegible] Island, the Sound, part of Connecticut, [illegible] Island. It is situated opposite One [illegible] street in the city of New-York. [illegible] wood lot of nearly 8 acres, west of the [illegible] from the Hudson river. Access to [illegible] several times daily, touching at [illegible] one mile from the premises, or by a Hoboken ferry over a turnpike to the premises. The lot on the [illegible] situated for a country residence. [illegible] shown to any one desirous of viewing [illegible] John Waterburn, at the carpenter's [illegible].

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

[illegible] lots on southeast corner of 10th avenue [illegible], together with one lot on the rear, [illegible] each 25 feet 6 inches in width by [illegible]. These lots are within one block of Manhattan [illegible] part of Central Park.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer.

By James Agar.

Salesroom [illegible] BOWERY, one door from Oliver st. PAWNBROKERS' SALES OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

[illegible], by order Maloan & Kelly, 503 Second [illegible].

[illegible] by order of M. Blumaur, 155 Broome st. [illegible] by order of J. Lynch, 78 Grand st. [illegible] by order of H. Barnard, 21 Third av. [illegible] 29, by order of L. Simmons, 289 Spring [illegible].

W. D. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

By L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co.

Store 111 PEARL Street, (Hanover square.)

TUESDAY, April 18, At 11 o'clock, within their store, (Under inspection, for account of whom it may concern,) FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—360 packages fine Green and Black Teas.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By Albert H. Nicolay & Co.

STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.

Office 52 WILLIAM Street, near Wall.

STOCK AUCTION SALES EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (which have been the regular established days with this house for many years.) Also special sales made on any day required.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, PETROLEUM, and MINING STOCKS bought and sold at all the regular Stock Exchange Boards in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, strictly on commission.

STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION also bought and sold at private sale.

OIL STOCKS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, a good line of which may be found at all times at our office, No. 52 WILLIAM Street.

U. S. 7:30 LOAN.

We announce with pleasure that our MR. A. H. NICOLAY, by special appointment, is made U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENT. We receive subscriptions for the new 7 30 Loan, convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Gold bearing Bonds. This is the only Loan in market now offered by the Government, and most income, without a question of a doubt, owing to its superior advantages. THE PEOPLE'S GREAT FAVORITE LOAN. ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT IN AT ONCE. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

MONDAY, April 24, At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, (For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
15 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
10 shares Orchard Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
6 shares Park Fire Insurance Co., 100 each.
20 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
30 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co. (old) $100 each.
6 shares Merchants' Bank, N. Y., $25 each.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

No. 3 PINE Street.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [ESTABLISHED IN 1833.]

Sales of Real Estate by auction and by private contract. Auction Sales of Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c. Furniture sales at the residences of owners, and outdoor sales in general attended to on the most favorable terms.

MONDAY, April 17, At 11 o'clock, at No. 127 East Twenty-fourth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c. The Parlor Furniture of a family removing to the country, viz.: Rosewood piano-forte, two suites rosewood parlor furniture, two pier glasses, etagere, center-tables, book-case, hall stand, velvet carpets, stair rods, etc., all made to order, and of the best description. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 PINE Street.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, At 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 90 East Twenty-seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues. All the handsome furniture, etc., of said house, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suits in maroon plush, marble-top center-tables, fine French plate pier mirrors, fine walnut extension table, elegant marble-top buffet, book-cases, lounges, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas bandeliers, kitchen utensils, etc. Catalogues at the office.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 11 o'clock, at the Warerooms of Messrs. CAMPBELL & BOYER, No. 37 MERCER Street, near GRAND Street. The entire balance of fine Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Furniture, the manufacture of the above firm, now retiring from business. Sale without reserve.

SATURDAY, April 22, At 10½ o'clock, at the Foundry, No. 6 DUANE Street, near NORTH WILLIAM Street. By order MARGARET DURNO, Administratrix of the estate of the late GEORGE DURNO, deceased, all the Stock of Materials, Tools, Machinery, Patterns, (Case Boxes, &c., &c.) Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine Street.

TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (Sale by order of James Dexter, Referee.)

PROPERTY ON WEST TWELFTH STREET. PROPERTY ON HAMMOND AND PERRY STREETS. The valuable four-story brick high stoop double house and lot No. 64 and 66 Hammond street, running through to Perry street; house 50 feet square; plot 50 feet on Hammond street and 50 feet on Perry street by 190 feet in depth. The attention of builders is called to the above.

GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, AT AUCTION. The valuable lot with the buildings thereon No. 81 Greenwich, running through to 80 Washington street, being about 24 feet on each street by 175 feet in depth. Sale peremptory; terms at sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER NINTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.—The valuable 4-story brick house, with marble trimmings, on the southeast corner 9th avenue and 42d street, with store, now occupied as a drug store. Lot 20x65 feet. Property rents for $1,724.

[illegible] No. 360 West 42d street. House in good order and has all the conveniences. Lot 17x18 feet; rents for $1,000; possession May 1. Maps, &c., at 3 PINE Street.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 26 and 27, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF HOBOKEN LOTS AT AUCTION—COSTER ESTATE.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

By James Cole's Son.

Office No. 309 FULTON Street, Commercial Exchange, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

Sales of Real Estate, Stock, Furniture, &c., made in the City of New-York and Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

440 lots and over 1000 feet of water front at Bayside, Gowanus, Brooklyn.
90 lots on west side of First avenue and on 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th streets, including water front.
17 lots and gores on First avenue and 41st street.
86 lots, being an entire block between First and Second avenues.
60 lots, being an entire block next south of the above.
50 lots, being an entire block next south of the above.
30 lots and gores on Second and Third avenues and 41st and 42d streets.
56 lots, being an entire block between Second and Third avenues.
56 lots, being an entire block next south of the above.
28 lots on Second and Third avenues and 45th street.
The water privilege of this property is invaluable; it affords the boldest shore and the deepest water, without shoals or rocks, to be found in the harbor of New-York. Title indisputable. Terms—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
Maps and full particulars at the office of Henry C. Murphy, Jr., No. 14 Court street, Brooklyn, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 309 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10½ o'clock, in Clinton avenue, third house south of Greene avenue, FURNITURE SALE—All the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany, parlor oil cloths, mirrors, and other glasses, beds and bedding, china and glassware, pianoforte, &c.

MONDAY, April 24, At 2 o'clock M., at the Commercial Exchange, 309 Fulton street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. No. 321 NAVY STREET—Re-sale on account of former purchaser—A 2-story, basement, and attic frame house, containing 11 rooms, 3 marble mantels, gas, &c. Lot 25 feet front by 80 feet on one side and 73 feet 6 inches on the other. Terms, one-half on bond and mortgage, if desired.

THURSDAY, April 27th, At 12 o'clock M., at the Commercial Exchange, 309 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. (Under the direction of John P. Rolfe, Esq., Attorney,) SUYDAM ESTATE AT NEW UTRECHT—SALE POSITIVE—In partition—The following desirable property, viz:

21 ACRES, on the W. side of the road from New Utrecht to Flatbush about ¼ of a mile N. from the Church in New Utrecht; over 2100 feet of front, excellent Dutch mansion, barn, carriage house and other outbuildings, fine orchard and well; will be sold in 4 plots of over 4 acres each, if desired.
24 ACRES, opposite the above and adjoining the elegant residence of Daniel Roberts, Esq., very early land in a high state of cultivation.
6 ACRES of salt meadow in the Town of Flatlands.
This property is accessible at all times by steam cars, from Greenwood Cemetery, which pass within a short distance from it, making it convenient not only for farmers, but also for gentlemen doing business in New-York.
Maps are ready at the office of the Attorney, over the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, and at the office of the Auctioneer, 309 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

By H. B. Herts, Jr.

GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 198 BROADWAY.

Regular Monthly and Special Trade Sale of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., &c. Also, all other classes of merchandise and effects. Liberal advances made when required.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, At No. 163 McDougall Street. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Rosewood Parlor and Chamber Suites, Rich China Ware, Brussels Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale.

FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, At No. 114½ West Thirty-Second Street, near Seventh avenue. GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture and Utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, At No. 521 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. RICH FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA GOODS, &c. Being the entire stock of Messrs. ALBERT & CO. To be sold without any reserve, in consequence of their retiring from the retail trade.

TUESDAY, April 25, At 10 o'clock, At the store northeast corner Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street. The entire stock of Choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Store Fixtures, &c.

LEOPOLD LITHAUER, Auctioneer.

By Lithauer & Cristalar.

Nos. 11 PARK Place and 14 MURRAY Street.

OUR REGULAR SALES WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

FRIDAY, April 21, At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH—A general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, in lots suited to the city and country trade.

Also, a large assortment of Woolens and Tailoring Goods, consisting of
100 pieces new style fancy CASSIMERES.
25 pieces Belgian BROADCLOTHS.
100 pieces 27 and 33 inch ITALIANS and SATIN DE CHINES.
Also, DOMESTIC GOODS—A large assortment of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, 200 dozen plain and fancy Woolen Traveling Shirts, in great variety of styles.
Also, HOSIERY—A full line of English and German white, brown, and mixed Hose, Half-hose, &c.
Also, 100 dozen Ladies' Gauze and Summer Merino Vests.
Also, an assortment of housekeeping Linen Goods, including white and brown Table-cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Also, HOOP SKIRTS—A full assortment of white and colored, of the best city makes.
Also, CORSETS—100 dozen white and colored Mechanic Corsets, of a celebrated make.
Also, a large assortment of ladies' Silk Mitts, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves, Grenadine Veils, Dlarios, Hosiery, &c., &c., being the stock of a jobber declining business, and to be sold without reserve.
Also, 500 dozen German Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, of a well-known importation.
BOOTS and SHOES—Men's Kip and Grain double and single so's Boots and Cavalry Boots; Gents' Calf Skin Boots; Youths and Children's thick and double sole Boots and Balmorals; Women's Calf, Kid, and Serge Balmorals, Gaiters, &c.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

DAVID CLARKSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

By Pells & Co.

Store No. 100 PEARL Street, (Hanover Square.)

TUESDAY, April 18, At 3 o'clock, at foot of Broome street, MANSANILLA MAHOGANY AND CEDAR—424 logs good quality and size Mansanilla Mahogany; 75 do. do. Cedar, per brig Cottbirst.
SPANISH CEDAR—84 logs large size Spanish Cedar.
Terms, four months approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale.

TUESDAY, April 25, At 3 o'clock, at foot of Broome street, BAHIA ROSEWOOD—200 logs Bahia Rosewood, per brig Eaelot.
RIO JANEIRO ROSEWOOD—175 logs Rio Janeiro Rosewood, ex Eleanora.
Terms, 4 months, approved endorsed notes.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

By William Kennelly.

SHERIFF'S REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. Office No. 14 PINE Street.

TUESDAY, April 18, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (Under the direction of John Kelly, Esq., Sheriff,) The valuable leasehold property known as No. 50 London Terrace, 23d street, between 9th and 10th avenues. The house is three stories and attic, with extension, contains all the modern improvements; lease from Clement C. Moore. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

On FRIDAY, April 21, (Under the direction of John Kelly, Esq., sheriff.) The house and lot No. 220 Elizabeth street, between Prince and Houston streets. Lot 20x79. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine street.

W. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.

By J. P. Atkinson & Co.

Store 113 PEARL Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 18, At 11 o'clock, within their store, OOLONG TEA—50 half chests fine Oolong Tea, slightly stained.
At 12 o'clock, in front of store, COTTON—12 bales rejected and unmerchantable Cotton. A quantity of good Pickings in bags.
BAGS—About 9,000 lbs. Burlap Bags.
WOOLENS—About 4,500 lbs. Soft Woolens.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, GREEN TEAS—An invoice of fine Green Teas, consisting of Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Twankay, Imperial. Catalogues and samples the day previous.

GEORGE WELLS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

By Neilson & Nichols.

Store 113 PEARL Street, (Hanover Square.)

TUESDAY, April 18, (Postponed from Saturday,) At 11 o'clock, in front of store, (For account of whom it may concern,) PORTO RICO MOLASSES—200 hhds. of prime new crop Porto Rico Molasses, very slightly damaged on voyage.

MONDAY, April 24, At 12 o'clock, at De Forest's stores, Brooklyn, (For account of whom it may concern,) BUENOS AYRES HIDES—500 Buenos Ayres Hides slightly damaged on voyage.

TUESDAY, April 25, At 12 o'clock, in front of store, (For account of whom it may concern,) FRENCH BLEACHING POWDERS—150 casks French Bleaching Powders, Magnan brand, in fine order. Test 28. 30 per Chilton.

JOHN MORTIMER, Auctioneer.

By John Mortimer,

No. 15 EAST BROADWAY, corner of Catharine street. PAWNBROKERS' SALES OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

Wednesday, April 19, by order S. B. Solomon & Co., 615 Houston street.
Monday, April 24, by order S. B. Solomon & Co., 615 Hudson street.
Tuesday, April 25, by order Solomons, 113 Spring st.
Friday, April 21, by order of Hugh Freel, 51 Rose st.
Wednesday, April 26, by order of P. Freel, 67 Grand st. Williamsburg.
Thursday, April 27, by order of N. Stiab, 297 Third ave.
Friday, April 28, by order of H. McAlcenan, 61 Mulberry.

D. H. WIGGINS, Auctioneer.

By Krugler & Wiggins.

STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, AND BROKERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES. Office 6 BEAVER Street, corner William.

AT PRIVATE SALE. All the leading Oil, Coal, Lead, Insurance, and Bank Stocks. Money to loan on Stocks, Bonds, and Government securities, in sums to suit.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By Bangs, Merwin & Co.

Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of Fourth street. FOR SALES OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES, BOOKSELLERS' STOCK, PICTURES and ENGRAVINGS, WORKS OF ART, FANCY GOODS, etc., and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at private dwellings and at our rooms.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.

By James H. Prentice.

Warehouse corner of RAYMOND and WILLOUGHBY Streets, Brooklyn, L. I.

Regular Trade Sales every THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, commencing January 12, and ending June 15. A full line of Fur and Wool HATS, of every description, in lots to suit purchasers.

E. N. CARVALHO, Auctioneer.

By E. N. Carvalho & Co.

No. 62 LIBERTY Street.

Give their personal attention to the sales at auction of Stocks, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, &c. Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Furniture, and General Merchandise, on the premises and in store. Cash advances made upon all goods intended for auction sales, without any additional charge.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

By D. M. Seaman.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEER, No. 14 PINE Street. (Ten years with Adrian H. Muller.)

AT PRIVATE SALE. Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks, Oil Stocks, City Railroad and other Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA.

Furness, Brinley & Co.

NEW STORES, 615 CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST LARGE PACKAGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN SPRING DRY GOODS, ON TUESDAY NEXT, By Catalogue, on four months' credit.

Gilbert & Sampson,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 44, 46 and 48 DEARBORN Street, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] Philadelphia and Boston references given.

MILITARY.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED in the line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, 40 Park Row, Times Building. [illegible]

THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

Continued from the First Page.

Seward was felled. On the stage beneath the President's box a piece of spur was found. The gilt moulding around the front of the box was cut, showing that the spur hit it and was broken as the murderer of the President leaped from the box. This, with the pistol and hat left in the box, show how swift and desperate were his movements. An experiment was made to-day which proves conclusively that the pistol was fired through the door of the box, as was stated. One man sat in the position occupied by the President; another, peeping through the hole made through the door by the bullet, found that its direction was straight to the back of the sitter's head.

RUMORS.

The above are all the main and important facts connected with the assassinations. The murderers have, for a time, escaped, although there is a rumor of their having been captured and secreted on a gun-boat. Your other correspondents will have given you all necessary particulars bearing upon their identity, their flight, and the measures taken to arrest them.

JEROME B. STILLSON.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

General Ord Announces the Fearful Story at 9 o'clock on Saturday Night—Fears of the Rebels in the City—Mr. Hunter Leaves the town—Flags at Half-Mast Along the River.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RICHMOND, Saturday night, 12 P. M.

The terrible news from Washington has been received only by a few leading officers of the army, and government. It has just began to circulate in the city, but to-morrow will be known far and near, by the trembling and alarmed Virginians, by the victorious soldiers, by the sailors in the river, by folks on lonely farms, who will ask, with foreboding, what it may mean to them. To us who have had it confirmed by a double telegram, giving so many details that it must be true, the horror of the intelligence has struck profound dismay and grief. There could be no canard upon such a story. Mr. Lincoln is dead. Sad be that sentence in the stirred North, but ten times sadder for the crushed South, whose best friend in the administration lies in his coffin with the kindly measures he proposed.

HOW THE NEWS CAME TO RICHMOND.

This evening, at 9 o'clock, General Ord, commanding this department, and Generals Ould and Mumford, rebel and federal commissioners of exchange, were sitting in the room of Colonel John W. Forney in the Spottswood Hotel, when a telegraph message was handed in conveying the intelligence of the President's death. The three northern gentlemen were demonstrative in alternate bursts of incredulity, anguish, and indignation; but Ould said:

"That is the worst blow the confederacy has yet had; Lee's surrender is nothing to it."

Soon afterward the company departed, but at this writing the news is diffused throughout the city. A vague sense of coming calamities oppresses the people like a cloud. Some say that the loss of the President sets back the war to Sumter. The people here are already anxious to express their disapprobation of the assassination, while the more radical officers are over-zealous to saddle upon the state, in advance of fuller corroboration, the whole responsibility of the deed. Mr. Hunter, ex-senator, has, I hear, left the town post-haste, and Judge Campbell also expresses a desire to be out of the lowering atmosphere. It is not the best news in the world for General Lee, who galloped into Richmond to-day with a full staff, and has spent the night in close reticence. A thousand vague and conflicting rumors, sentiments, and deductions, are afloat, but we are waiting, hoping, desponding. Would that the morning were come!

OLD POINT, Sunday afternoon.

This whole day has been like one spent in a Morgue. Only rumors and testimonials of blood have marked our whole route down the river. Every flag is at half mast, except that of a French man-of-war off Fortress Monroe, which may not have known that the head of the country is departed. At City Point the news was pretty generally known this morning, and has just begun to agitate the camp. I fear some violence, and that in the first flush of indignation the innocent will be involved with the guilty.

Coming down the river to-day we passed a steamer filled with recruits, who exposed upon the upper deck a great placard, which could be read from either shore, saying:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN
Assassinated!

As this ominous announcement steamed by, the men displaying it standing uncovered, every piece of bunting on the river dipped to a half-mast, and soon the broad river, far and near, was funereal with humiliated colors. The flag at the fort was depressed as well; we doubt no longer that Mr. Lincoln is dead.

No boats have come through to the fort since Friday, and there is not a journal of any kind to be bought at Old Point. This uncertainty and mystery increases the general awe and confusion. The City Point, on which I descended the James, will be permitted to go to Washington. The rest of my dispatches I shall send you from the national capitol.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Further Particulars—A Reign of Terror—The Rebel Prisoners Declare that they are Soldiers, and Applaud no Assassins—How General Lee Received the News—He Shuts Himself Up, and Refuses to Listen to the Details of the Terrible Tragedy—Martial Law to be Enforced with Strictness.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—7 P. M.

The reception in Richmond of the news of Mr. Lincoln's sudden death, regarding which I have sent you a dispatch by mail, admits of further elucidation. Two steamers left City Point simultaneously—the City Point and the Thomas Collyer. By conference with passengers by both of those boats, I am able to add some interesting items.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night the troops of Richmond and Manchester, as well as at the Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and other guarded jails, were apprised of the country's loss. For some time there was every indication of a terrible riot. Those of the troops who had retired to their beds were awakened, and gathered in groups before the jails. Their indignation bade fair at last to lead to violence. The well-known turnkey, Dick Turner, was named as a candidate for the rope, and there was a general movement to burst through the guards and take him from his cell; but prompt action on the part of the commandants suppressed these endeavors.

A paroled officer at the Ballard House, who exclaimed that he was "damned glad Lincoln was dead," was set upon by the negro waiters and tossed into the street. He ran for his life. A young lieutenant on the City Point boat "thought that Mr. Lincoln ought to have been killed four years ago." He was with difficulty released from a crowd of passengers, who meant to lynch him.

Many arrests have taken place in Richmond and the environs of parties who could ill conceal their satisfaction at the loss of their best friend in the councils of the nation. The authorities *have declared that the disposition of the citizens warrants more stringent regulations.* Passports, paroles, and safe-conducts have therefore been revoked in many cases, and the released rebels from Lee's army are forbidden to assemble or to go at large. Great terror exists in the Libby Prison, and *the inmates on one of the floors held a meeting, and passed resolutions that "they were soldiers, and applauded no assassins."*

When General Lee was told of the news, he shut himself up, and refused to hear any details. He said that he was already too fagged and weary to be unnerved with the terrible history.

Northern men of timid natures are hurrying away from Richmond, afraid that assassination will become fashionable. More intelligent rebels are frightened, and begin, for the first time, to do justice to Mr. Lincoln's sterling virtues. They urge that his life was in less danger in Richmond, among enemies, than in Washington, among his friends.

Booth, the assassin, is well known in Richmond, and an officer of Mosby's command is said to have been his old and favorite "chum." He used to date his nativity to Richmond, as if anxious to be considered a Virginian.

It is feared that the troops in the camps will vent their ire upon the paroled prisoners yet straggling through the country. Everybody is either in gloom or terror; there is no more thought of war. This private crime has absorbed all attention.

A town meeting is to be called, if the military authorities permit it, to express disapprobation of the murder and respect for the President's memory. Governor Peirpoint is hourly expected in Richmond. The leading generals of the city have doubled their guard, and the picket lines around the town are strengthened. Rigid martial law will be the rule hereafter.

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE ASSASSINS.

Description of John Wilkes Booth and John Surratt—Thirty Thousand Dollars Offered for their Arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Every effort that ingenuity excited by fervor can make, is being put forth by all the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassin of Mr. Lincoln and the would-be assassin of Mr. Seward.

The Common Council have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins, and to this sum another of $10,000 is added by Colonel L. C. Baker, agent of the War Department, making a total of thirty thousand dollars. To this announcement are added the following descriptions of the individuals accused:

DESCRIPTION OF WILKES BOOTH, WHO ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 14, 1865:

Height, five feet eight inches; weight, one hundred and sixty pounds; compact built, hair jet black, inclined to curl, of medium length, and parted behind; eyes black and heavy, dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on his little finger; when talking inclines his head forward and looks down.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Height six feet one inch; hair, black, thick, full, and straight; no beard nor appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; twenty-two or twenty-three years of age; eyes large, not prominent, color unknown; brows not heavy but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed and of medium size; mouth small; lips thin; the upper lip protrudes when he talks; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short; hands soft and small; fingers tapering, showing no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders; taper waist; straight figure; strong-looking man; manner not gentlemanly but vulgar; wears an overcoat with pockets in the side and one on the breast, with lappels or flaps; pants black and of common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin and inclined to tremor.

Booth Not Yet Arrested—How the Story of His Capture Originated.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The report still prevails that Booth has been arrested, and is on board of a gunboat in the Potomac. The origin of the story was in this wise: A prominent military officer came into the Navy Department on Saturday and said that he had just learned that Booth was overtaken some miles out on the road leading from Seventh street, and asked whether the department would consent that he be placed on board of a gunboat. The reply was in the affirmative. Unfortunately the same officer received later information that the report was not true. The military authorities have received no intelligence as to his arrest.

Arrest of Booth's Mistress and Her Household—Attempted Suicide—Surratt being Tracked.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

This morning, detective Kelley and a detail of patrolmen of the Second ward, by order of Judge Olin, proceeded to the house of Mollie Turner, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue, and arrested all the inmates, from the mistress to the cook, eight in all, and carried them to the police headquarters, to be held as witnesses. This is the house where Booth spent much of his time, Ella Turner, the woman who attempted suicide, being his kept mistress. Yesterday a gray coat stained with blood, and which evidently had been worn as an overcoat, was found near Fort Bunker Hill, just back of Glenwood Cemetery. In the pocket was a false moustache, a pair of riding gloves, and a slip of paper upon which was "Mary E. Gardner, 419." This coat is supposed to have been worn by the man who attacked Secretary Seward, although the weight of the evidence indicates that the conspirators took the same route—that of the navy-yard bridge.

More Arrests—Excitement Among the People at the Appearance of the Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

This forenoon several prisoners from Prince Georges county were brought to Washington. As they were being taken to the Old Capitol from Provost-Marshal Ingraham's office, a large crowd followed, increasing in numbers at every corner, although as a precautionary measure, the route taken was down the back streets. The crowd was mostly of all ages, and colors. It being represented, and the report that the parties were Booth and Surratt gaining credit, as they reached the vicinity of the Baltimore depot, the cry was raised, "hang them!" "kill them," and at the same time the prisoners were attacked with stones, who were struck several times, as were also the guard. Some orderly persons attempted to quiet the crowd by remonstrating with them and assuring them that they were mistaken, but they failed to stop the riotous proceedings, which, however, were soon quieted. After the guard were struck a number of times, they faced about and made ready to defend themselves with their muskets. The prisoners were delivered to the superintendents of the prison, each of them having been somewhat bruised by the flying missiles. Among other arrests to-day were, it is said, several men in female apparel.

A Clue to the Assailant of Mr. Seward—Under what Names "Surratt" Traveled.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The *Star* contains the following article, headed "A Clue to the Assassin of Mr. Seward:"

About three weeks ago, a man named Atzerard, represented as being a merchant at Bricantown, Charles county, Maryland, went to the stables of Thompson Naylor, corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and E streets, for the purpose of selling a stallion and a brown horse, blind in one eye. Atzerard made several attempts to sell the horses to the government, but without success, and finally disposed of the stallion to Mr. Thompson, stage contractor to Port Tobacco. He continued to visit Mr. Naylor's stables, however, and in a short time reported that he had also sold his brown horse. On Friday afternoon a man named Harld, who appeared to be intimate with Atzerard, came to the stable and hired a roan pacing horse, and shortly afterward Atzerard appeared, with a bay horse, which he left, telling the hostler to have it ready for him at ten o'clock. Upon calling for the horse, at the appointed time, the hostler asked what had become of his friend Harld and the roan, to which Atzerard replied, "Has he not returned yet? He'll be here directly." Some time after, the hostler heard the pace of the roan coming down from the direction of the treasury, and went out to meet him, but the rider, apparently to avoid the hostler, turned up Fourteenth and then down F street. The latter went back to the stable, and fearing Harld intended to make off with the horse, saddled another and followed him to the navy-yard bridge, where, in answer to his inquiries, the guard stated that a man riding such a horse had passed over, and was probably about a quarter of a mile in advance. He was told that he might go over, but could not return before morning. He then came back to the stable, and, hearing that a horse had been picked up in the street by the detectives, made inquiries, and after giving his statement to the provost-marshal, was shown a saddle, which he identified beyond doubt as the one used on the brown horse when at Naylor's stable, which Atzerard said he had sold.

Letter from Edwin Booth.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON, April 15.

Henry C. Jarrett, Esq., Manager of the Boston Theater.

MY DEAR SIR: With deepest sorrow and great agitation I thank you for relieving me from my engagement with yourself and the public. The news of the morning has made me wretched indeed, not only because I have received the unhappy tidings of the suspicions of a brother's crime, but because a good man and a most justly honored and patriotic ruler has fallen in an hour of national joy by the hand of an assassin. The memory of the thousands who have fallen on the field in our country's defense during this struggle cannot be forgotten by me even in this, the most distressing day of my life. And I most sincerely pray that the victories we have already won may stay the brand of war and the tide of loyal blood. While mourning in common with all other loyal hearts the death of the President, I am oppressed by a private woe not to be expressed in words. But whatever calamity may befall me or mine, my country one and indivisible has my warmest devotion.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth's Baggage Searched.

(From the Boston Gazette of Saturday.)

The presence of Edwin Booth in this city naturally directed attention to him, and detectives with proper authorities visited him yesterday, and he very promptly assented to the search which was made of his baggage. Nothing was found in any way implicating him in the scheme. Mr. Booth was astounded when first informed of the news.

The man Suratt, who it is believed did the bloody work at Secretary Seward's, has for many years been branded as a desperado of the worst character. A suit was brought against him by a young lady residing across Eastern Branch, for seduction, and so desperate was his character that for some time the officers were afraid to serve the writ; but one of them by laying in ambush succeeded in taking him.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 17.

The following order of arrangements is directed.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral escort in column of march.
One regiment of cavalry.
Two batteries of artillery.
Battalion of marines.
Two regiments of infantry.
Commander of the escort and staff.
Dismounted officers of the marine corps.
Navy and army in the order named.
Mounted officers of the marine corps.
Navy and army in the order named.
All military officers to be in uniform with side arms.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.
Clergy in attendance.
Surgeon-general of the United States and physicians to the deceased.
Pall-bearers on the part of the Senate:
Mr. Foster, of Connecticut.
Mr. Morgan, of New-York; Mr. Johnson, of Maryland; Mr. Yates, of Illinois; Mr. Wade, of Ohio; Mr. Conness, of California.

THE HEARSE.

Pall-bearers on the part of the House of Representatives:
Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Colfax, of Indiana; Mr. Worthington, of Nevada; Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

ARMY.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Major-General H. W. Halleck, Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. Nichols.

NAVY.

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick, Colonel Jacob Zeilin, of the marine corps.

CIVILIANS.

O. H. Browning, George Ashmun, Thomas Corwin, Simon Cameron.

FAMILY RELATIVES.

The delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as mourners.
The President.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-Presidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by its officers.
The House of Representatives of the United States preceded by its officers.
Governors of the several states and territories.
Legislatures of the several states and territories.
The federal judiciary and the judiciary of the several states and territories.
The assistant secretaries of state, treasury, war, and navy, and the assistant postmasters general, and the assistant attorney general.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institution.
The members and officers of the Sanitary and Christian commissions.
Corporate authorities of Washington and other cities.
Delegations of the several states.
The reverend, the clergy of the various denominations.
The clerks and employees of the several departments and bureaus, preceded by the heads of such bureaus, and their respective chief clerks.
Such societies as may wish to join the procession.
Citizens and strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the avenue north of the President's house, and form in line precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street.

The procession will move precisely at 2 o'clock, on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion, appointed to commence at 12 o'clock M., when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's Church the City Hall, and at the Capitol. At the same hour the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington; minute guns between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword.

By order of the Secretary of War

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington—Foreign Sympathy with the Nation in its Grief.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

It is understood that the members of the diplomatic body yesterday held a meeting at the Russian legation and appointed a committee of three, Baron Gerolt, the minister from Prussia; Mr. Molina, minister from Costa Rica; and Colonel Raasloff, minister from Denmark, to represent the diplomatic body, and to convey, on behalf of their colleagues, the expressions of their deeply-felt sympathy with the family of the late President and people of the United States on the occasion of the recent sad events. The committee waited upon the Acting-Secretary of State, and through him sought an interview with Captain Robert Lincoln, which the latter, for obvious reasons, felt obliged to decline, while expressing his thanks for the sympathy tendered. The diplomatic body have also decided to join in all the outward demonstrations of sorrow, which have been determined upon by the authorities and the citizens.

Meetings of Citizens of Different States, Clubs, Associations, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Meetings are called for this evening of Pennsylvanians, Missourians and Ohioans, who are residents of this city and Georgetown, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the late sad affliction of the country in the death of Mr. Lincoln, and to make arrangements to attend his funeral. A meeting of the New-York Club, for the same purpose, will also be held to-night.

All the theatrical and orchestra saloon proprietors announce that their establishments will be closed until further notice.

Proclamation of the Governor of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the State of Illinois:

The funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Magistrate are to take place in this city at the executive mansion, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

The Acting Secretary of the State has invited the various religious denominations throughout the country to meet within their respective places of worship at that hour, for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

Responding to the spirit of this announcement I call upon the people of Illinois, the home of her martyred son, to meet in their respective churches and places of worship on that day to observe in such manner as the painful occasion shall suggest, the solemn hour.

J. OGLESBY, Governor.

Governor Fenton to Attend the Funeral.

ALBANY, April 17.—Governor Fenton will start to-morrow morning to attend the funeral of the President at Washington.

The Massachusetts Legislature on the Death of the President.

PUBLIC MEETING.

BOSTON, April 17.

Governor Andrew delivered a special message to the Legislature this afternoon on the national bereavement, and appropriate resolutions were adopted by both branches. The governor, accompanied by a special committee appointed by the Legislature, will attend the funeral at Washington.

A special meeting of the city government to-day adopted resolutions and appointed a committee to be present at the funeral.

The public meeting in Faneuil Hall was presided over by Mayor Lincoln. It was an immense gathering of the people. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we now and here avow our determination on this solemn occasion to preserve the Union of our fathers, to maintain the Constitution of the United States, to enforce the laws of the country, to remove every vestige of barbarism from our borders, to the end that personal freedom, enlightened civilization, pure morality, and the sublime principles of the Christian religion may everywhere prevail; and to this we do here, in the temple of liberty, where our fathers have for generations assembled, pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, invoking the aid and guidance of Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

The Feeling in New Jersey.

TRENTON, April 17.

Governor Parker has issued a proclamation referring in suitable and appropriate terms to the unparalleled crime by which the nation has been deprived of its head; regarding it as a national calamity, and in view of this sad and appalling event, which engrosses the public mind, he recommends to the people of the state to observe the day appointed for the obsequies of the late President of the United States, on Wednesday the 19th of April, the closing of all places of business, and assembling at the hour of 12 o'clock in their several places of worship. A large public meeting was held to-night, and resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to attend the funeral. The governor, adjutant and quartermaster-generals will attend the funeral.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALBANY, April 16.

If there was any defined feeling here in the chaos of grief and amazement with which the news was received, it was that of indignation in hearts that were gentlest, that just at the hour when President Lincoln was suggesting and advocating, and really firmly enforcing a policy of kindness—opening the door for brethren, not for enemies, the fate of slaughtered sovereigns should be his, and this feeling was so strong that it has needed all one's self-command to bring it within the compass of that submission to the Eternal Fate, which worketh all things well. As I write the flags are running up the staffs, but not all up. They stop, as if mute in their starry language, mid-way, and speak the symbol of a nation's grief. Oh, this terrible wheel of history that is circling through the ages, and bringing the blood-mark of the murder of sovereigns so freshly into the sunlight of this spring-day of our later years! All voices that deserve the privilege of human speech unite in denunciation of this terrible blot on the age's civilization. All eyes not blind in the blaze of the providences that in their mystery move among us, see that our country is passing through (if but it be not into!) one of those cycles of calamity which in their annals sound like the rush of the wings of the dread angel that attends the opening of the apocalyptic seals. In it, around it, behind it, beyond it, too soon and too surely gathers the deep and dense shadow.

What next? Do not ask us to read that yet. This storm must blow over and beyond us before we can look at what is coming.

Had this murder been at Richmond in the scene of a conflict whose embers were yet fierce and glowing; had it been when the President as commander-in-chief had been at the head of his army; had it been in any surge of crowded tumult, even then it would have disgraced the page of the volume that recorded man's frenzy; but to murder him in the midst of his family, in the hour when the very act showed that in the zenith of his conquering he had kindly impulse—that is the inestimable horror.

As for the deed done at Governor Seward's house, it is the nameless crime that the savage scorns. It is above description, and beneath language. It is outside of civilization. The fiercest hour of mad battle spares the hospital.

A gentler and kinder man than Frederick Seward it would be difficult to find. Long intimacy has made him familiar to me, and had I been called on to select in all Washington the man most likely to disarm hatred by words and acts of softness, it would have been him. Silent, retiring, amiable, he seemed better fitted for his home than for the vexed duties of portfolio and protocol. But yesterday we prayed for deliverance in our hour of prosperity and of adversity, and now "In Thee, O Lord, is our help."

SENTINEL.

THE FEELING IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, April 17.—On Saturday, the flags on the court-house, city hall, custom-house, and other public buildings, were displayed at half-mast. In all the churches, yesterday, the clergy in their prayers referred particularly to the assassination of the President, and expressed their detestation of the crime. A union prayer-meeting of all the different denominations of Christians is to be held to-night in the Wesleyan Chapel, to express sympathy with the people of the United States. Throughout Canada there is but one feeling—horror at the crime, and the warmest sympathy for the nation.

The Feeling in Nova Scotia.

PICTOU, N. S., April 17.—The flags are placed at half-mast to-day in the town of Pictou, as a mark of sympathy towards the United States in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln.

MOURNING IN THE CITY.

Yesterday the city was even more universally draped in the garb of mourning than before. From nearly every house, up-town, down-town, and everywhere, floated the badge of mourning. Crape in festoons and dark muslin seemed to be everywhere displayed, testifying mutely to the grief of the metropolis in this sad hour. On the front of the City Hall was the motto, in large letters of black:

OUR NATION MOURNS.

The halls of business, where merchant princes reap their fortunes, and the edifices of the city and national government were alike sombre with the funereal emblems. Flags everywhere are bordered with black. The display from private residences in the middle and upper part of the city is something wonderful in its unanimity and its testimony to the universal grief. The rich have hung out craped banners and festoons of black and white from window to window, and over doors, all along the front of their houses. The poorer—less able, but not less eager to show their respect for the memory of the dead in so noticeable a manner—exhibit from their more humble domiciles, in nearly every case, some mark of sorrow. A little badge of crape, if nothing else, drops from a front window or door, or a little flag confined with a black band is exhibited from some prominent spot. Never before was grief so unanimous, so heart-felt, so impressive throughout an entire city. Every hotel, without exception; every company and regimental armory; every fire-company house; every public building besides, tender in their symbols the solemn manifestations of most profound grief on the part of all the people. The new and beautiful Academy of Design, on Fourth avenue, was only a few days ago uncovered to be inaugurated soon, but the entrance now presents a dark drapery, most artistically arranged, with the national arms above, clad in mourning.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday, a meeting of the committee appointed at the meeting held in Wall street, on Saturday, was held at the custom-house, Samuel Sloan, Esquire, presiding, and Henry M. Taber, Frank E. Howe, and S. B. Chittenden, secretaries.

Moses Taylor, Esq., was appointed permanent chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Taber, Howe, and Chittenden permanent secretaries.

Mr. P. M. Wetmore said that if the remains of the deceased President should pass through this city on their way to Springfield, it would be proper that they should be received here in a befitting manner. In the absence of any positive information relative to the matter, he thought the most the committee could at present do, was to meet as soon as it shall be definitely known whether the remains will pass through this city, en route for Springfield.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Neilson, it was resolved that while the funeral ceremonies are being solemnized, on Wednesday, the bells of the various churches of the city be tolled and business be entirely suspended.

The following order, by General Sandford, sent to the committee, was read to the meeting:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.
NEW-YORK, April 17.

General Orders No. 7.

In pursuance of orders from general headquarters, issued upon the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States, the commandants of the Ninth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-second regiments of this division will severally fire a gun every half hour from sunrise to sunset to-morrow, the 19th instant.

The Fourth regiment, at Union square, commencing at 5:10 A. M.

The Seventh regiment, at the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues, commencing at 5:10 A. M.

The Eighth regiment at Washington square, commencing at 5:10 A. M.

The Twenty-second regiment in front of the City Hall, commencing at 5:15 A. M.

And each of them will continue to fire at intervals of half an hour throughout the day.

Commandants of the above regiments will make requisitions upon the commissary-general for the necessary ammunition.

The division will hold itself in readiness for a general funeral parade on some day to be hereafter announced.

The brigadier generals will promulgate this order.

By order of
Major-General CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Alex. Hamilton, Division Inspector.

The following resolution, offered by P. M. Wetmore, was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee, sympathizing with the whole people of the country in the calamity which has befallen the nation, will unite with other public bodies, civil and military, in rendering funeral honors to the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and that it will await further information from Washington before entering upon the necessary arrangements for the melancholy occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.

The committee of thirteen appointed to attend the funeral at Washington, on Wednesday, will leave for that place to-day.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.

A meeting of bank officers was held yesterday at the American Exchange Bank, John Q. Jones, Esq., was appointed chairman, and W. A. Camp, manager of the Clearing House, secretary. A committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. John E. Williams, George S. Coe, James Gallatin, Wm. A. Macy, and Edwin Haight, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and report at a meeting to be held to-day.

An important address has been prepared for presentation to President Johnson, in behalf of the mercantile community and the various business and professional interests of this city. It commences by appropriate allusions to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and expresses confidence that God will guide the nation in this crisis of its tribulation and mourning.

The document then alludes to the successor of the late Chief Magistrate, President Johnson, and tenders in him the support and aid of the commercial community and of the people of this city generally, in all the measures which may be deemed necessary for the security of the government and the restoration of the Union.

The following committee of gentlemen will present the address to President Johnson:

Moses Taylor,	James Brown,
Charles H. Russell,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Samuel Sloan,
Peter Cooper,	Wm. E. Dodge,
John J. Astor,	Hamilton Fish,
Denning Duer,	Wm. M. Evarts.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the joint committee of the Common Council was held yesterday, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of President Lincoln, and make such preparations as might be necessary should the remains be conveyed through this city on the way to Illinois. Alderman Ottiwell presided. After some remarks in which all expressed a desire to testify their respect, and that of the city by a funeral parade and appropriate obsequies, it was resolved that in the event of the remains being brought to this city, they be honored by a solemn procession of the people, and General Sandford was requested to detach the Seventh regiment as guard of honor. General Sandford subsequently appeared before the committee and stated the substance of the order he had issued.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DIRECTIONS.

Collector Draper has issued the following:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 17.

NOTICE.

In view of the national calamity, it is expected that all business of the customs, not involving the plea of necessity, will be postponed until the funeral ceremonies of the President shall have transpired.

Meantime the officers of the revenue will be at their posts for the discharge of such business as may come before them in this relation.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 17.

NOTICE.

Wednesday, the 19th inst., being designated as the day on which the funeral of our departed President will take place, and the proclamation of the governor of the State of New-York, recommending that Thursday, the 20th inst., be set apart for the observance of services appropriate to our national bereavement, the custom house will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS TO-DAY.

The British consul has issued the following notice:

NOTICE.

British residents desirous of uniting in a public expression of their sentiments on the assassination of the President of the United States, as well as of their feelings of sympathy with the affliction caused by the national bereavement, are requested to meet at the Astor House to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock A. M., gentlemen's dining-room.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Tammany Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, was held last evening, Elijah F. Purdy in the chair.

The following officers were elected:

For Sachems—Isaac Bell, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles G. Cornell, Matthew T. Brennan, Douglas Taylor, Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, John E. Develin, James B. Nicholson, John T. Hoffman, Wm. McMurray, Emanuel B. Hart, and John B. Bradley.

For Treasurer—Henry Vandewater.

For Secretary—Casper C. Childs.

For Sagamore—George S. Messerve.

For Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

Hon. A. S. Cardozo then moved that a committee be appointed, for the purpose of drafting resolutions indicative of the sentiments of Tammany Hall, in view of the unfortunate and untimely demise of the honored chief magistrate of the nation. The following comprised the committee: Judge Cardozo, John Van Buren, Isaac Bell, George E. Baldwin, Judge Pierrepont, John Kelly, Recorder Hoffman, Judge Robertson, Judge Brady, A. S. Jarvis, Judge Garvin, Judge Barbour.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Tammany Society have heard with inexpressible grief of the death of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and are desirous to perpetuate its sense of the loss which the country has sustained by the fiendish crime which has consigned its chief magistrate to an untimely grave, and spread gloom and lamentation throughout the land; therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this society are profoundly afflicted by the death of the late President, and that words cannot express the extent of our feelings at the loss which the whole country has sustained, nor our horror and detestation of the crime and its most unnatural perpetrator, by which we have been deprived of the head of the nation.

Resolved, That while no habiliments of woe can sufficiently indicate how deeply our hearts are penetrated by this terrible national calamity, we will wear the customary badge of grief, and have our hall and banners draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the society will reverently cherish the memory of the eminent deceased, and that the members in a body unite in the intended public demonstration of respect and sorrow.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Grand Sachem to take such further action as may be proper for the purpose of uniting with other bodies in the public measures to testify respect for the memory of the deceased.

Mr. George H. Purser offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we regard the attempt on the life of Wm. H. Seward as a part of the existing conspiracy against the liberties of the people and the perpetuation of the Union, but feel convinced that they will survive the desperate efforts of the secret assassin as they have the more determined efforts of the rebels in the field.

Brief addresses, in support of the resolution and amendment, were delivered by Messrs. Richard Lathers, Judge Robertson, and Recorder Hoffman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening, James L. McLean, the president, in the chair. There was a very full attendance of the members, in view of the late national calamity. Addresses were made by different members of the board denouncing the assassination of President Lincoln, and offering resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the family of the deceased President. The following series of resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, In view of the melancholy catastrophe which has deprived the nation, by a sudden and violent death, of its honored President, Abraham Lincoln, the members of this board deem it their duty to express their deep sense of the bereavement sustained by our common country, and their high appreciation of the patriotic character and eminent services of the illustrious statesman thus prematurely stricken down, in the midst of his usefulness and in the hour of his country's triumph. Therefore, resolved, that we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens throughout the republic in the afflicting and awful dispensations which has thus suddenly plunged the nation into mourning, and converted its universal rejoicings for victory and the restoration of peace into sorrow and gloom.

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln, by the hand of a desperate and reckless assassin, we mourn the loss of an honest, patriotic, and faithful public servant, whose abilities and energies have been signally devoted to the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, and who, in the hour of triumph over the assailants of its integrity and unity, sought to temper justice with mercy, and to extend the olive branch of peace to the deluded abettors of the deadly wrongs inflicted upon our common inheritance.

Resolved, That, participating as we do, in the universal feeling of grief and sorrow, which pervades every class of our community, we direct the closing of all public schools on Wednesday next, the day assigned for the funeral obsequies of the lamented head of the nation.

Resolved, That standing, as it were, by the open grave of Abraham Lincoln, a man of the people, upright and kindly, genial in character, irreproachable in private life, who, when last speaking to the nation, counselled "malice toward none, charity toward all," and care of the widows and orphans of the war, we remember that he was cruelly stricken down in the midst of his family and friends, and we turn aside from more public considerations to tender our profound and respectful sympathy to those whose bereavement is greater than our own.

Resolved, That in solemnly considering this appalling event, which has suddenly plunged a rejoicing people into the depths of affliction, while we render the tribute of grief due to our common humanity, we submit to the divine decree in sorrowful but unquestioning silence, believing, as he whom we mourn believed, when, in his last official words, he said:

"The Almighty has his own purposes," as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

The Board then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CARTMEN.

The cartmen of this city held a meeting last evening in Metropolitan Hall, Sixth avenue, to make the necessary arrangements to attend the obsequies of the late President, should the remains be conveyed to this city on the way to Illinois. Mr. John W[...] was chosen chairman; resolutions were adopted expressive of the sorrow of the organization on the death of Mr. Lincoln; recognizing in his assassination the waning spirit of the rebellion, and calling for its complete extirpation. A motion was also approved that the cartmen attend the obsequies of the late President in a body.

STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At Columbia College, on Monday morning, a meeting of the students was held in the chapel, Mr. C. K. Gracie being appointed president, and Mr. W. P. Ward, secretary. One vice-president was also selected from each class, and one from the School of Mines. Remarks were made by Messrs. Gracie, McVicar, C. P. Smith, and Vanderpoel, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in common with the whole nation, plunged in deepest sorrow and affliction by the awful calamity that has befallen us in the sudden removal of our Chief Magistrate from our midst, we can only feebly express our amazement, our horror, our poignant and incurable grief.

Resolved, That the nation has been deprived, by a sudden stroke, of a beloved and honored father, a chief whose christian and manly virtues have won for him the hearts of his people, and the respect and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That in the character of Abraham Lincoln we recognize the elements of the great statesman, the pure patriot, the noble, honest man. Simple, true-hearted and generous, he united to a geniality of manner to keen unerring judgment; his last hours were fittingly employed in the task of striving to temper the justice of an incensed people to the insurgents of the South with the mercy and kindness which gushed from his noble heart.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, not only that sympathy which flows from the sorrow of others, but that suffering and grief which bids us mingle our tears with theirs, now that the grave of the great man whom they innurn [...].

THOMAS C. CAMPBELL, and
WILLIAM POTTER, Columbia College.
ALBERT W. HALE, School of Mines.
Committee.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The students of the New-York University held a meeting yesterday morning in the small chapel of the institution.

Mr. Benedict, of the senior class, was chosen chairman, and Mr. Keyser, of the junior class, secretary.

Mr. Morgan, after some appropriate remarks indicative of the deep feeling of the students for the heart-rending decease of the chief magistrate of the nation, moved that a committee be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions.

A committee was also appointed to procure suitable badges of mourning for the students. A communication was received from the faculty, granting a suspension of collegiate exercises till Friday morning next.

Some of the students made feeling allusions to the national calamity, and at their conclusion the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In view of the dreadful calamity depriving our beloved land of her cherished Chief Magistrate, we, the students of the New-York University, devoutly recognizing the hand of God, bow in sorrow, yet in hope, before this inscrutable dispensation; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln we have lost a pattern man, true, just, wise, clement and patriotic.

Resolved, That in his administration of national affairs we recognize a spirit of the loftiest integrity, of the most devoted patriotism, and of the noblest self-sacrifice.

Resolved, That though dead he yet lives enshrined in the heart of the nation, by deeds that have opened a new era in the world's history.

Resolved, That the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, who has borne and still bears so important and conspicuous a relation to our national life, awakens our deepest sorrow and indignation.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support [...]

Continued on Fifth Page.